THE McGILL DAILY

Vol. 72 No. 27 Wednesday/Mercredi, Octobre/October 27, 1982 Montréal

Civic party silent

by M. Fred Methot

At Monday's City Council meeting Michael Fainstat, opposition city councillor, made accusations of illegal campaign practices against three Civic party councillors: Jean Trottier, Dr. Edmond Synnott and Sid Stevens.

Fainstat alleges that these three candidates have violated the city charter (Article 10) by including the city coat of arms and references to City Hall in their campaign materials.

Article 10 strictly prohibits the use of the city name or symbols without express written consent of the Executive Committee. The charter also empowers the Mayor as investigator into all infractions of these rules. The penalty on conviction (first offence) is $200 or two months imprisonment

Mayor Jean Drapeau excused the practice by noting that councillors have always used the city name and coat of arms on their business cards, and he could see no difference with their use in campaign literature. Drapeau added he would take the issue under advisement.

When reached for comment Fainstat described the pamphlets in question.

"Basically it's a broadsheet with the city's logo on the front and the words 'City Hall' and 'Councillors Office' along with the title 'Important Notice'. It includes a map of the district in question, and campaign literature."

"When I first saw these pamphlets I took them to some very highly placed persons in the city government." Fainstat added. "First I asked them if it would be possible for me to use the city logo in my own literature. When they advised me that this was illegal, I showed them the Civic party pamphlets." Fainstat declined to reveal the identity of these highly placed persons at this time.

According to Fainstat the matter now rests with a legal committee.

Mayor Jean Drapeau busy in meetings all day long. An unidentified city employee said the Mayor was "liable to be very busy for the foreseeable future."

Pierre Lorange, the chief Civic party organizer, was contacted at the Civic Party Headquarters. He declined to comment

Councillor Sid Stevens stated; "I'll comment after the election. Why should I comment now?"

Councillor Jean Trottier responded when questioned "Nothing! Nothing! Nothing!"

Councillor Dr. Edmond Synott could not be reached for comment.

Election!: Candidates for undergraduate representative to the Board of Governors clockwise from top left: Steven Matthews, Jim Jeffcott, Pierre Laliberté, Patrick Baillie, John Marko, Woody Paulette. See pages 6 and 7 for interviews with the candidates.

Pauling la paix mondiale

par Bianca Tessier-Lavigne

Dimanche soir, à 19 heures, l'Université McGill a eu le plaisir d'écouter les propos du Pr. Linus Pauling, deux fois prix Nobel, et vaillant militant dans le mouvement pour la paix mondiale et pour le désarmement.

«Nous devons lutter pour la paix», a-t'il aussitôt dit, mettant sa position claire aux yeux du public.

«Le moment est favorable pour contester la production d'armes. Nous devrions remercier le Président Reagan». Son ovation fut des rires intenses et des applaudissements mutiples.

L'aspect essentiel de son discours était de prouver combien le développement de puissances nucléaires pouvaient être dangereux à la survie animale, végétsale et biologique qui est la composition terrestre.

«Nous avons assez de bombes, missiles et autres engins nucléaires pour poursuivre jour après jour durant 28 années une guerre». Evidemment il n'a pas oublié de mentionner le fait qu'il suffit d'une journée de ping-pong nucléaire pour mettre un terme final au jeu de la guerre.

Dans un article du **New-York Times** (avril 82) un journaliste a écrit «Il est maintenant constitutionel pour nous autres que le Président Reagan ment.» A ce sujet, Pauling a longuement parlé de l'ignorance du public face aux véritables problèmes de l'armement. Non point de manière aggressive, mais cependant il condamne le fait que les gouvernements décident délibéremment d'informer l'opinion publique quant à ce qu'il va se produire, de ce qui se produit, des parlottes de salon.

«Les russes ont dit qu'ils ne seraient pas les premiers à utiliser la bombe, Haig a répondu que les Etats-Unis seraient les premiers à s'en servir«, commente Pauling. En effet, cela prouve sa position.

Depuis 37 ans, Pauling parcourt le monde cherchant à trouver des disciples pour l'aider dans sa lutte pour la paix. Il est alors impressionant d'entendre cet imminent personnage confronter le gouvernement et sa politique de militarisation. Il critique la course aux armes, les investissements dans le secteur de la recherche nucléaire et les politiques d'accroissement de puissance nucléaire.

«SI les gens croient que parce que nous n'avons a plus de bombes, nous allons faire peur aux autres puissances, ils se trompent» dit Linus Pauling. «Nous allons directement vers une accéléraiton de la course aux armes».

Néanmoins, Pauling n'a pas voulu nous laisser sur des idées trop pessimistes, Il a suggéré que si nous voulions en finir avec cet angoisse infernale, il fallait lutter pour sa cause et donc militer dans les mouvements pour la paix.

Anger at city action

by Colin Tomlins

Over the past week two campus interest groups, Gays and Lesbians of McGill (GALOM) and Project Ploughshares, have been plauged by vandalism of and theft from their offices on the fourth floor of the Union building.

The incidents at GALOM were spread over two nights, Wednesday and Thursday, of last week. In both instances all material and identifying posters on the group's hallway bulletin board and door were stripped down and destroyed. On Wednesday night the person (or persons) involved made an, unsuccessful, attempt to foul the lock to the office.

Thursday night they tried again, this time successfully. Glue was inserted into the mechanism of the lock making access to the office impossible. It was necessary to have the lock removed from the door and taken out for repair.

In light of the vandalism that had occured and the vitrolic homophobic graffiti campaign being waged on campus, the officers of GALOM felt it necessary to purchase a replacement lock to be used until such time as the original lock is repaired. This expenditure, a drain on their already strained budget, was considered necessary to protect GALOM's extensive library.

Project Ploughshares' problems are of a somewhat different nature. Their office has been, over the past week, the scene of at least two thefts of cash and material.

Cash raised from the sale of buttons and tickets to three seperate events was discovered to be missing Tuesday morning by Chris Cockrill, chief officer of the group. Although concerned over the loss of the money, Cockrill was preoccupied by the theft of tickets for transport to Saturday's "Refuse the Cruise" demonstration and tickets to the benefit dance to be held in Ottawa that evening.

Afraid that the individual (or individuals) responsible for the theft might try to sell the tickets on or around campus, Cockrill cautioned, "Don't buy tickets (for these two events) from anyone except the Montréal Coalition for Disarmament located at the Yellow Door (3625 Alymer ph. 392-3008.)"

The thefts from the Ploughshares office raise several questions about security on the fourth floor of the Union. Although Cockrill acknowledges that it is possible that the money was stolen by someone having a key for the office, he considers it more likely that access to the office was obtained by someone simply paging a porter and asking them to open the door.

Running for Mayor:

Five mayoral candidates have picked up applications for a place on the election ballot for the November 14 municipal election. These are Jean Doré, Montréal Citizens Movement; Jean Drapeau, Civic Party; Gilles Gervais, independant; Katy LeRougetel, independant; and Henri-Paul Vignola, Municipal Action Group.

However, only one mayoral candidate has filed an application, with hardly a day left before the deadline, according to the Montréal election office.

179 hopefuls for council seats have picked up the applications, though only 123 of them have filed. The deadline for obtaining applications for a place on the ballot is tonight at 4:30, at city hall.

P. Kuitenbrouwer

Land reform in Nicaragua a major problem

by Peter F. Kuitenbrouwer and Albert Nerenberg

In Nicaragua, taking the land away from Somoza and his generals is no longer the problem for the revolutionaries. But how should they redistribute the land among the country's two and a half million people and keep it farmed?

This was the problem Jaine Davila, the economic counselor to the Nicaraguan embassy in Ottawa, addressed in a speech before 75 people in McGill's Centre for Developing Area Studies yesterday.

An earthquake in 1972 caused $800 million in damage to the economy, Davila explained. Many developed countries sent aid for rebuilding, but the Somoza government did not put it into economic reconstruction.

"The peasants suffered most from this. This is where the revolution started; the lower level people needed a change," Davila said. "The revolution was not made by a few people or some students studying Marxism.

"It started with people who didn't have enough land."

In the years leading up to the revolutionary war, private investment decreased rapidly as investors tried to get their money out of the country, according to Davila. Cattle-owners slaughtered their stock to get coveted U.S. dollars. "With this situation, our economy was completely destroyed.

"After the revolution, the national bank had $3 million for a country of 2.5 million," Davila said.

The Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN), the present government, has instituted a major land reform program which, Davila said, "focuses on incentives for self-sufficiency of basic grain in Nicaragua."

Somoza and his generals owned 20 per cent of the country's arable land which the FSLN took over. "The agrarian philosophy is that any people who have land have the right to keep it." Davila said, provided they don't have over 300 hectares in highly arable land, and 500 hectares otherwise.

There are now three categories of land ownership for the property not owned by the state: big farms, small farms, and co-operative farms. "The land that is not working is for working hands," is a revolutionary slogan, Davila said. The government emphasises co-operative ownership to peasants who go to the land ownership council.

Nobody who wants to own land is refused it, Davila said.

Asked if big land-holders are worse-off now than in the old order, Davila replied "No big farmer is happy right now. That was not the purpose of the revolution. They are unhappy because they are forced to be more efficient in order to make a bigger profit."

Davila said Nicaraguan agrarian reform emphasises education of peasants and increased use of technology. "We have already trained 126,000 people in mechanical skills. But we have problems with loans for new equipment because the United States and International Monetary Fund have stopped making loans to us. But we are getting loans from France and other socialist countries."

Asked what percentage of peasants had to work unwillingly on someone else's land now, Davila replied "We have enough land for everybody in Nicaragua." They will either be given land or a co-operative.

Davila said industry and office workers, as well as large cultivators of export products, have suffered economically after the revolution, because exports have decreased while taxes have gone up.

Party till you pop

by Suzy Goldenberg and Peter Kuitenbrouwer

What will we play when all the musicians are dead? Rational Youth and Moev played post-Armageddon pop at Concordia's Dance for Disarmament Saturday night in the Hall building.

The bands had programmed synthesizers with pre-fab sound before-hand, and during the show the machines entertained while the band danced behind them. At one point in the show, the Youth's lead singer put his hands to his keyboard a moment too late — the machine had begun without him.

The crowd was a strange mix of progressives and poseurs: the punked-out meet the committed. Pamphleteers packed the entrance with tables displaying anti-nuclear books, posters and magazines for sale. Cruise-abusers gathered around a video of the June 12 disarmament demonstration in New York, hoping to see themselves on the screen.

Those in attendance experienced slight ideological confusion as door attendants stamped hands with "Stop acid rain" in day-glo red.

While the opening act included an actual guitar, the only reality in Rational Youth was reel-to-reel. The only fitting song came after the multitudes had filed out and the d.j. played "Enola Gay," Orchestral Manouevres in the Dark's tribute to the bombing that ended World War Two.

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STUDENTS' SOCIETY BY-ELECTION

to be held TODAY, WEDS., OCT. 27, 1982

LOCATION OF POLLS

Students may vote Today, provided that they did not vote on October 26, 1982.

REGULAR POLLS - Today, Wednesday, October 27, 1982, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Bronfman Building
Burnside Hall
Chancellor Day Hall
Leacock Building
McConnell Engineering Building
McIntyre Medical Building
Redpath Library
Stewart Biology Building (Northblock)
Strathcona Music Building
Union Building
Wilson Hall

Students who have not voted at the advance polls on October 26, 1982, may vote at the regular polls.

Under no circumstances will students be allowed to vote without a McGill I.D. card. Students may vote at any poll.

Marcy Vigoda
Chief Returning Officer
Students' Society

Bernadette Devlin McAliskey

Irish civil rights activist
Ex-member of parliament
Member of National H-Block Armagh Committee

will be speaking at McGill
Thursday, Oct. 28, 1:30 p.m.
Leacock 132
Admission: Students w/ ID $1.50
Others $2.50
Advance Tickets on sale at Sadie's and at the door if supplies last

Kay Sibbald relegated

by Suzy Goldenberg

Dr. Kay Sibbald, Acting Dean of Students will rejoin the teaching world on January 1, 1983, when Dr. Robert Stevenson steps in as McGill's new Dean.

The Board of Governor's approved the Religious Studies professor's appointment at its most recent meeting last week.

Sibbald, who has acted as dean since Michael Herschorn's resignation last spring, will resume her term as associate dean which ends December 1983.

Stevenson is expected to return from India in mid-November to take up his new position. He has previously served as assistant and acting Dean of Students and has sat on a series of faculty and senate committees.

"I'm sure one has to have confidence in the selection committee," said Sibbald when contacted by the *Daily*. But, inevitably, she was somewhat disappointed with the decision.

"If you put in for a job you always hope to be the likely candidate," she explained.

She described her position in the McGill administration as "a somewhat lonely" one.

"I think it's a little sad that we don't have official recognition of the many good women on campus," said Sibbald. "Women represent 18 per cent of the faculties — we don't have 18 per cent in the administration," she added.

"I'd like to see a situation where it is not considered unusual to have women candidates for deanships," Sibbald said.

There are no women deans at McGill. Sibbald is the only female associate dean on campus. All the Vice-Principals are men.

According to professor Donna Runnalls, one of the senate representatives to the in camera Selection Committee, the gender of the dean-to-be was an issue in the initial discussion of the committee. "But then you try and select the best person possible," she concluded.

"It was time to have a woman dean, in terms of specific numbers," she said. But, "I'm just not sure how many women are interested in administrative posts," added Runnalls.

Flo Tracey, a Student Services delegate to the committee also thought McGill was "about due for a woman dean."

Tracey went on to praise Sibbald's performance as Dean.

"Dr. Sibbald has done an excellent job. She's worked very hard. She's been very receptive to any ideas about residence, orientation and health services."

During her short term as Acting Dean, Sibbald tried to cement good relation with the student body and keep the office doors open to students.

We wanted "the office to be used by students not as a last resource, but as a first," said Sibbald.

Said one disgruntled student, "I feel really unhappy about the decision. Kay Sibbald had attracted a lot of cynical students up to the Powell building. She's a really helpful person. I don't suppose I'll be going up there again.

Campus anti-nuke theatre

by Moira Ambrose

Yesterday at 1:15 p.m., students standing in front of Redpath Library were surprised to see a white skull moving in their direction.

The skull, attached to a sheet, was part of a guerilla mime presentation performed by members of the McGill Newman Centre, the chaplaincy service on campus. In conjunction with the United Nation's Disarmament Week, the group acted out its interpretation of the horror of a nuclear attack.

Students standing on either side of a group in the middle used cardboard replicas of atomic missiles to gesture to those in the middle that they were being attacked. Each time the missiles came closer to the middle group, the actors in the middle crouched closer to the ground, representing the possibility of their nuclear annihilation.

The skit was performed in front of a banner that read, "Time has run out." The actors walked to the middle of the terrace chanting, "Disarmament now," passing out leaflets and beating a drum.

The leaflets show, using symbolic dots, the more than 300,000 atomic arsenals in the United States and Russia.

"We are trying to draw attention to the fact that now is the time to disarm before an accident or real catastrophe of a nuclear war," said Newman Centre coordinator and participant Florence Hayes.

"The element of surprise is a very effective way of getting people's attention. Images, such as the skull, cut to the heart of the matter more than a thousand words," she added.

The group will present their version of guerilla mime theatre again at Redpath Terrace at 1:15 on Wednesday and Friday.

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Supplementals may be scrapped

by Sabina Bastian
and Moira Ambrose

Associate Dean of Arts Glyne Piggot shocked student representatives at the Arts Faculty meeting held October 19 with a proposal to abolish supplemental examinations.

The dean made the proposal on behalf of the Arts Committee on Student Affairs.

The motion proposed "that beginning in the academic year 1983-84, supplemental examinations be abolished in all courses administered by the Faculty of Arts...for the academic year 1982-83, supplemental examinations be written in the April-May examination period for first term courses and in the August examination period for second term and full year courses."

The motion explained that "current faculty regulations require that a supplemental examination be available for any course that has a formal examination. This supplemental may be taken only by a student whose mark for the course is lower than 'C'. The committee came to the conlusion that the policy on supplementals is unfair, even discriminatory, since only one group of students is allowed to benefit from the availability of these examinations."

The Faculty, which includes 20 student representatives, five of whom attended the meeting, fervently debated the motion which was opposed by several members.

Professor Irwin Gopnik of the English department channeled the debate with his amendment that the use of supplemental exams be left to the discretion of each department. The amendment was defeated.

Student representative and Arts and Science Undergraduate Society (ASUS) vice president Nick Rumin then proposed the original motion be tabled until the next meeting.

When reached later for comment, Rumin told *The Daily* he "didn't think the motion was well-thought out. Essentially people got overly emotional and hadn't considered the implications of abolishing supplemental exams."

Rumin believes the supplemental exam structure needs to be "fine-tuned. It's unfair in some ways," he said.

In a later interview, Dean Piggott said, "At the next meeting (of the Arts Faculty) I am going to ask that the report be tabled again and be brought back to the Committee on Stu-

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Gays mark TRUXX raid

by Bianca Tessier-Lavigne
and Colin Tomlins

"2-4-6-8, how do you know your kids are straight?" was the slogan heard along St. Catherine Street Friday night as a gay right march called by RAGLAM (Réunion des Associations Gais et Lesbiennes A Montréal) neared its terminus at Dominion Square.

The march was called to mark the 5th anniversary of the raid on the TRUXX bar. The October 1978 raid was the cause of massive street demonstrations by the gay community protesting police harrassment. These demonstrations were instrumental in causing the Québec government to include sexual orientation in the Charte des Droits in November of that year.

Attendance at this year's march was disappointing. The 175 gay males, lesbians and supporters present were enthusiastic throughout the march, but the poor turn-out points to several problems in the organization of the demonstration and divisions within the gay community itself.

One of the problems in the organization of the march was poor publicity. Groups at the cities universities did not receive notice of the final plans until Wednesday of last week. Participation on the part of the community at large was hampered by the refusal of owner's of gay and lesbian establishments (as well as those patronized by large numbers of lesbians and gay males) to allow organizers to leaflet.

Another problem was the boycott of the demonstration by some Montréal area gay organizations. Members of Lambda Youth (a group for

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Devlin-McAliskey to speak at McGill

by Richard Flint

Bernadette Devlin McAliskey the Irish civil rights activist will be speaking at McGill tomorrow.

McAliskey is best known as the energetic young student activist who fought for Catholic civil rights in Northern Ireland in the early seventies. She was a founding member of the radical Peoples' Democracy (PD) organisation and marched on the early civil rights marches from '68 to '72.

Standing as a candidate for PD in the Mid-Ulster constituency she was elected to the Westminster Parliament in 1969.

As the civil rights movement fell apart in the face of loyalist violence, McAliskey held firm to her Republican principles. In the "Battle of the Bogside" in 1972, when the working class catholics of Derry barricaded their community against loyalist police and defended their area against an onslaught of security forces, McAliskey joined the barricades and helped defend the area.

As a representative of the radical side of Irish Republicanism, McAliskey has continued her political activities in a broad range of areas over the years.

She was a founding member of the Irish Republican Socialist Party. More recently she has been a member of the national executive of the H-Block/Armagh committee, part of an Ireland-wide network of support for Republican and Republican Socialist prisoners in the north of Ireland.

McAliskey has also stood as a candidate for the European and Irsih parliaments.

Her present visit to Montréal

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Founded in 1911

THE McGILL DAILY

3 2 1 BOUM!!

Il est navrant de constater l'apathie totale des Québecois face au problème de l'armement.

Samedi prochain, le 30 octobre, aura lieu à Ottawa une démonstration pour le désarmement et pour combattre l'essai des missiles de croisière en Alberta, ou plus exactement à la frontière du Saskatchewan et de l'Alberta.

Toronto va envoyer 200 bus de partisans, tandis qu'il y aura 10 fois moins de personnes du Québec. Il n'y a rien d'autre à faire que de regarder ces chiffres pour constater combien les gens ici ne semblent pas préoccupés par le fait qu'il suffirait qu'un autre fou, parmi les milliers qui peuplent notre monde, pour qu'il n'y ait plus de Canada, de Québec et plus aucune sorte de vie animale ou biologique.

Il semble navrant que les gens ne s'intéressent pas plus aux débats de salon qui se passent de l'autre côté de l'atlantique dans les bâtiments monstrueux de l'O.T.A.N., peuplés de personnages aussi monstrueux qui ne sont point concernés par maintenir des relations humaines et paisibles à travers le monde, mais plutôt qui essaient de se prouver l'un à l'autre qu'ils sont les plus puissants et les meilleurs.

Cela ne fait rien si il faut exterminer une nation entière de la surface du globe. Au moins, nous aurons le contrôle sur le doigt qui poussera le premier sur le bouton.

Hiroshima n'a pas porté la leçon que l'on aurait espérer. Le fait que les bombes atomiques et nucléaires deviennent de plus en plus massives et destructrices ne changent en rien, apparemment, l'aspect quotidien de la routine des homo sapiens.

Et pourtant, la menace est là, constante croissante et terrible. L'O.T.A.N., qui est supposé assurer la paix, ne fait que nous cracher des chiffres à la figure: «Nous avons actuellement autant de bombes ici, et autant de missiles là» disent-ils de ce ton désinvolte qui semblent plaire à la population entière, et donc on ne se préoccupe pas de ce qui pourrait arriver par après.

Le Canada est dans une situation embarrassante, car elle ne sait qu'elle position adopter envers l'O.T.A.N. Eh! Cela ne plairait point aux Etats-Unis de voir que leur voisins leur faire la nique. Il ne faut point croire aussi les dires du gouvernement, lorsqu'ils affirment que les missiles de croisière font partie de la défense nationale. Ce n'est point vrai. Les missiles de croisière sont un élément stratégique dans la détermination et l'implantation de la puissance américaine par rapport aux pays de l'Est.

Mais ce n'est pas la solution non plus de dire que parce que nous avons des missiles de croisière, l'U.R.S.S. aura peur de nous. Tout ce que cela va entraîner, est une accélération de la course aux armements, et donc la possibilité grandissante d'une guerre probablement mondiale.

Autre motif de débat, est le fait que les canadiens contribuent, sans le savoir, à faire prospérer le développement et la construction d'armes nucléaires. Comment? Simplement en payant leurs impôts. Un tel exemple est l'investissement placé dans des firmes tels que l'industrie Litton. La firme Litton bénéficie de subsides gouvernementaux qui proviennent des impôts. Il n'est point besoin de rappeller que celle-ci fut victime d'un attentat.

En définitive, il est désappointant de constater combien le gouvernement canadien est confus. D'un côté, il est pour le désarmement (quelle grande blague!). De l'autre côté, il donne accessibilité à son territoire aux Etats-Unis pour essayer les missiles de croisière. Paradoxe évident.

Il existe des tas d'organisations qui combattent l'émergence de la puissance nucléaire, l'impact du militarisme, la course aux armements. Je pense à Pugwash, Operation Dismantle, Project Ploughshares, Alliance for non-violent action. Et pourtant il semble que les choses ne changent guère. Les gens sont-ils tellement désintéressés par leur sort?

Nous pourrions débattre longuement sur l'importance des missiles de croisière, sur l'importance du nucléaire (Nucléaire... Non merci). Mais ce n'est plus débattre qu'il faut faire. C'est agir. Samedi, cette démonstration sera peut-être, espérons-le, la plus grande dans l'histoire du Canada. Pour une fois serait-il possible de voir des gens qui prennent vraiment à coeur la survie d la race humaine, et qui désirent vraiment instaurer la paix entre les nations?

Que demander de plus que votre présence à tous samedi.

Bianca Tessier-Lavigne **Sue Gemmell**
Richard Flint **Chris Cavanagh**
Colin Tomlins **Anthony Charles Munter**
Greer Nicholson **Paula Siepniewicz**
Sarah Wells **Brian Topp**

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The *Daily* is a founding member of Canadian University Press, La Presse Etudiante du Québec, and Campus Plus (CUP Media Services).

House Notes

Why we are late

It's late, and the production staff of the Daily are sitting in an office in east Montréal trying to get the paper onto the stands for tomorrow. We've already had to miss yesterdays issue, which is why what you have in your hands is one of the first joint french-english issues we have ever produced.

Reading the letters column of the Daily, one would expect the fact that we have missed an issue to be a source of great joy to the campus. On the contrary, we have been faced with a stream of accusing, perplexed faces who enter into our offices and demand/ask where the paper is.

That means that we owe everyone some kind of an explanation, and apology. The Daily staff has not been sleeping, nor have we been engaged in an orgy of last minute cramming for midterms, nor have we been engaging in wild excesses. In fact, the problems have been caused by a series of mechanical malfunctions in our typesetting equipment. Usually mechanical breakdowns are solved by instant service on the part of the company that sold us our equipment. This time, however, our replacement part appears to have been a dud.

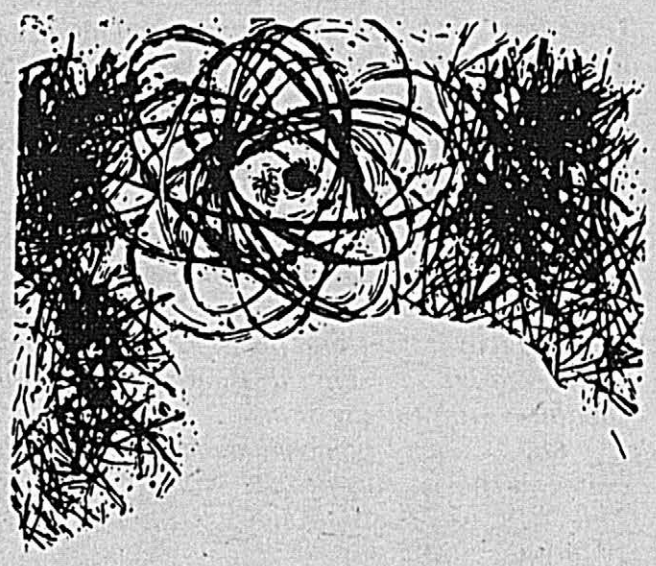
The result could well have been disastrous, but our necks have been collectively saved Compo-ANEQ, a typesetting shop owned by the Québec student union ANEQ. Since their equipment is compatible with ours they have lent us their entire typesetting shop for this evening (Tuesday) to produce this issue. For their truly co-operative assistance we are eternally grateful. Our next issue, scheduled for this Friday, will be produced, we hope, on our repaired equipment.

So it is perhaps fitting that this gesture of solidarity from our friends in the francophone student movement should also see us producing a multilingual issue...

This issue has seen a great deal of co-operation, not just from Compo-ANEQ, but from the staff, editors and employees of the Daily. For all those people who have thrown away tomorrow morning, simply because they believe that what we are producing is worth something, and espescially for those people who, once again, won't get time to study for those mid-terms because of this crisis, more than thanks is required. But thanks it's gonna be, 'cos words, objective, subjective, biased or whatever our vocal minority of letter writers want to call it are always limited. So here's thanking Sue Gemmel, Paula Siepniewicz, Brian Topp, Ron Fleischman, Peter Tannenbaum, Colin Tomlins, Mike Giroux, Jeff Reusing, Fred Methot, Sarah Wells, Moira Ambrose, Chris Cavanagh, Greer Nicholson, Pierre Goad, Bianca Tessier-Lavigne, Tony Munter and Albert Nerenberg...And a special mention to Peter K...and to Richard who's written all this and can't thank himself, so someone else is writing this in...

Richard Flint

Feature



Canadians must speak out

By Bronwyn Chester

Nuclear war is a frighteningly real possibility. Governments are limited in how much they will do. Canada has an important role to play in world nuclear disarmament. Only through large-scale action on the part of Canadians will the Canadian government take a position on disarmament.

That was the message stated and restated last Sunday evening by Dr. Linus Pauling, Sister Rosalie Bertell and two MP's from the Minority Report group, Dan Heap (NDP) and Paul McRae (Liberal).

Pauling, the main speaker, attracted a full house to Feilding Auditorium. The 81 year old, two-time Nobel prize winner (Chemistry 1954, Peace 1962) enraptured the audience with his personal experience as a scientist working over a period of three decades for nuclear disarmament.

Pauling recounted the words of Einstein after the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945: "Now that these bombs exist we can no longer resolve conflict through war, nor leave it to the generals and politicians."

Pauling said that because he had not been involved with development of the A or H bombs he had not been "hampered by a lot of secret information"and had been able to educate people on the destructive potential of nuclear arms.

At Hiroshima, he said, 15,000 pounds of TNT killed approximately 400,000 people. Today the destructive potential of nuclear arms is enough that "we could have a second world war tomorrow and the next day for 28 days."

Pauling gave his explanation of why the American government has insisted on escalating the arms race. He dismissed the commonly held theory of deterrence to Soviet agression through American military superiority.

"There is no 'missile gap'," he said. The Reagan administration has tried to cultivate a "catch-up" mentality in the American people so that they will accept increased military spending.

$1.6 trillion is to be spent on the U.S. military over the next five years," he added.

Pauling cited quotations from the New York Times from various deterrance and disarmament advocates.

"A Reaganist believed that the supporters of the nuclear freeze were dupes of the Soviet Union, to which replied journalist, Tom Wicker, 'people of the United States tend to be dupes of the administration'."

Pauling said that American arms escalation is designed to starve the Soviet economy as they attempt to keep up,.., to force internal political and social instablity, and eventual shrinkage of the Soviet empire.

"American economic interests are threatened," he said, citing Reagan's proposals for fewer restrictions on arms production increased military superiority and more military aid to "friendly" regimes.

Pauling cited Reagan's statement in Britain last June on the West's need to exert sufficient "economic and political pressure to leave Marx and Marxism on the ash heap of history."

He said that the U.S. must take the first step in de-escalation since they started it all. He believes that the Soviets would follow suit.

"The Soviet Union has already made a first step by saying that we won't use nuclear weapons first," he said.

"The Soviet GNP is only half of the American. They would be happy to lose the economic burden of keeping up with the U.S."

Pauling said the U.S. had already taken many unilateral actions "but always in the direction of escalation."

Now he believes it is time for the U.S. to take de-escalation action then make new treaties with the Soviet Union.

To negotiate treaties first, then act "takes too long," he said, "and nuclear holocaust could take place."

Pauling lauded the disarmament efforts of the American people such as the Freeze movement but "looks forward to actions by Canadian to lead us (Americans).

"If Canada became a nuclear-free zone, it would help us out of this insane situation, and help the people in the U.S.," he said.

"I have more faith in the Canadian people than in the Canadian government. People can exert a real influence on the Canadian government rather than let it follow along, in a spineless way, the military policy of the U.S."

Paul McRae and Dan Heap were there to see that the Canadian people let their government know of its disapproval for the "spineless" acceptance to test the Cruise missile in northern Alberta.

Both politicians are members of the Minority Report group, a report written last April by 6 M.P.'s from all three parties in rejection of the Security and Disarmament Report.

The group of six felt the 'majority report' did not take seriously enough the imminent danger of nuclear war.

Since then the members of the Report have been crossing Canada in teams of three (one from each party) to aid and support groups holding referenda on making their municipalities nuclear free.

McRae explained the four points of the Minority Report: 1) a global freeze on nuclear weapons production, 2) no flight testing of the Cruise missile, 3) no first-use of weapons, 4) increased funding for peace research and suppport for a global referendum.

He said the issue was too important to be handled in an adversarial way. He described his visits to the Pentagon where "they are not really into deterrance,..,they are into fighting and winning, and they talk of 'only' 500 million people being killed in a 'limited' nuclear war."

"The people of this world have got to do it," he said. "Trudeau wants to hear it (Canadian's desire for a nuclear free country) loud and clear."

He urged Montréalers, who will not have a referendum this Fall (unlike 140 other municipalities across the country) to ask all candidates their position on disarmament.

Heath said that peoples in cities have to organize on the issue.

"In Toronto the department of health is circulating door-to-door in five languages the consequences of a nuclear bombing," he said. "In the U.S. unions are circulating information on the bankrupting nature of the arms race."

"Everyone must do something, including taking non-violent action against violence," he added.

Pauling, McRae and Heap were emotional and evoked emotion from the audience in their plea for action. Sister Bertell brought the evening to a climax with the message: "We are damaged people, every bit now is downhill."

Sister Bertell, a grey nun and biostatistician, was referring to the fact that all North Americans on the continent between 1951 and 1963 were subject to the radioactive fallout of American atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons."

"All of you carry plutonium , strontium 91 and other radioactive elements," she said. "Statistically, you have a 50 per cent chance of contracting cancer. The work you do now to clean up this polluted planet is for future generations."

Her message was grave as she described the atrocities suffered by peoples of Polynesia and the South Pacific during the atmospheric and ground testing of American, French and British nuclear weapons.

"Micronesia is now the most polluted (with radiation fall-out) island in the Pacific and has been declared unlivable by the U.S. government but the people are going back there because they know they are dying and they want to die in their home."

The testing continues, she said. Only last August 5th, the day before Hiroshima day, a 150 kiloton bomb was set off in the South Pacific.

Testing the Cruise missile in Canada, she said, is unnecessary, she said. The U.S. could do it in Alaska or Idaho.

"The U.S. is testing the will of the Canadian people. They want to know if the Canadian people will go that far (to refuse the Cruise)," she said.

Sister Bertell believes that Canada can play a signifigant role in world nuclear disarmament.

"Canada could withdraw from the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) which has been broken by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. When any signatory withdraws then the treaty automatically goes into the international court of law," she said.

"With Canada's good peace history and credibility, it could bring about peace negotiations,"she said. "It would be a big and dramatic step with tremendously good international repercussions."

Sister Bertell is working on the Vatican to do similarily.

Board of Governors elections

by Albert Nerenberg and Moira Ambrose

The position of undergraduate representative to the Board of Governors is the McGill student population's uppermost penetration into the echelons of the University administration.

At present, there are four student positions on the Board — One for the Student Society president, one graduate representative, one student from MacDonald campus, and the undergraduate representative.

McGill's 44 member board meets every two weeks. It is dominated by businessmen, some of Canada's most powerful, including the President of Alcan Corporation and representatives of both the Royal Bank and the Bank of Montréal. The undergraduate representative seat on the Board is an optimum chance to rub shoulders with the big shots.

While this student position has been criticised as yielding little power; a token concession to student demands for input into their education. The position, however, is sought after by the politically ambitious on campus.

The following are profiles of the six candidates for undergraduate representative based on interviews done by The Daily on Monday.

Baillie:

Divestment; if pressured

To Patrick Baillie, divestment is not effective political opposition to South Africa's apartheid régime.

"I have not seen evidence that divestment is going to solve the problems,"he says. "Suitable investment is probably equally effective."

But Baillie promises that, if elected, he will support the interests of students if a majority favours divestment.

"Im not going to stand in the way."he said.

Baillie is focussing his campaign as a student response to the current cutbacks crisis. He plans to pressure the Board on two counts:

•"Making cutbacks appropriately"; No cutbacks to student services. No shortening of Library hours. Baillie suggests "making sacrifices in administration" and cutting some of the University's non-academic unionised staff.

•"Working together to fight the government." Baillie believes that administration, staff and students co-operate in fighting government underfunding of the University on a provincial and federal level.

Baillie has disagreements with the present structure of the Board.

"The Board of Governors has extremely limited student representation."

He is critical of McGill's financing of the residences.

"There are profits from the residences going into the general accounts of the University." Residence fees at McGill are among the highest in the country.

I think it (residence operation) should break even."

Baillie beleives student representative should contact various administrators and administrative bodies;

"Senate caucuses, there should be communication between the rep. and Student Society VP. University affairs and the President of Students Society and the Tribune."

Baillie agrees with the nature of the businessman-dominated representation on the Board.

"At this time, given the economic situation that the University is facing. I think it is important they (the Board) can have experienced economic input."

"I know that last year that there was some negative flow back and forth between the *Daily* and myself (last year's ombudsman). My role as Undergraduate rep. to the Board is distinct from my role as Associate editor of the Tribune. If an important issue comes up at the Board that needs to be discussed with the student body. The Daily provides the immediacy and the established readership to relate the views more efficiently that the Tribune."

Jeffcott:

University finances crucial

Jim Jeffcott is running for undergraduate representative to the Board of Governors because he "wants to be involved somehow with student politics and activies."

"I have been involved in similar activities in the past at Vanier and in high school, so I know what to expect," he said.

At McGill, Jeffcott has held the position of co- U1 representative to the Political Science Students' Association and was on the Museums committee.

Jeffcott's major concern in his campaign is finances.

"I have spoken to the President of the Students' Society and the Principal. They all say the major issue is cutbacks," he said.

"I like the idea of getting away from government funding.

"Everyone should work together for cutbacks. However, there are a lot of individual and specific group interests that are never going to come together."

"Principal Johnston would like to have that as an ideal — that people come together. How successful or not it is, I'm not going to comment. He is bringing things together to at least talk to people," he said.

Concerning divestment Jeffcott said, "Nobody can argue the system (Apartheid) isn't abhorent. As a student representative, I would support divestment because the majority of students seem to support it."

"However, I would try to be pragmatic because I realise what we're up against. It's an issue someone has to stay on top of and bring up at the Board. To do this I would attend Students' Society and Senate meetings, not just South Africa committee meetings."

Asked about disclosing information, discussed in closed sessions of the Board, he said, "Obviously the student rep can't destroy all credibility by telling everything. The student rep would have to get up and lobby and say that this needs to be told or that the rules need to be changed to make this public."

Jeffcott speaks little French, but is trying to learn the language. "I believe in the French fact," he said.

He is also disappointed in the reception his posters have received on campus. "They keep getting torn down and I wish someone would tell me if they have something against me or think I am that bad a person," he said.

Concerning accessibility to students if elected, Jeffcott said, "I'd like to find somewhere to hold office hours and come out with information in the Daily, Tribune and the radio."

"I'd also talk to people involved in the key issues," he said.

Laliberté:

Behind the cigar

Pierre Laliberté doesn't really smoke cigars, but his campus-wide posters have had their effect. As the candidate who stresses issues and platform in place of personality, he has placed himself in the forefront of this year's campaign with a hard hitting and dynamic image.

Though Laliberté stresses that the power of the student representative is limited, he believes that the real importance of the role lies in linking students to the top echelons of McGill administration.

"The basic thing that wasn't done in the past and which discouraged change is that students weren't really told what was really going on at Board meetings. I intend to report the current activities of the Board and nobody has done that before."

For Laliberté getting involved in University politics is distinct from simply providing a service to students.

"I believe in a more participatory education,"he says.

Laliberté beleives that McGill students do not suffer from a lack of interest in the politics of their education.

"I don't think that the other candidates are really concerned. Its good and nice to talk about apathy. It's not that students are apathetic. They don't know what's going on."

"The Board is a living anachronism. It still is a bastion of anglophone conservatism that's even been bypassed by the english community."

"As a francohone I see my candidacy as special. There are presently three francophones on the 44 member board. In its charter the board claims to represent the Montréal community. I don't think it represents the community. As well I intend to be concerned with the representation of the francophone students that make up 25 per cent of the student population at McGill."

Laliberté is firm on the divestment issue. "I intend to push for full divestment."

"I think that its clear that on the Board the community and the students are underepresented."

"The Board is dominated by enormously wealthy businessmen. I don't know why McGill should have this special status. At all other Canadian universities its different."

"I feel the Board is trying to stop the change. Francophone society is waking up."

Laliberté believes that in many cases the University administration is unwilling or cannot act in the interests of students particularily when cutting faculties.

"As a group students can make changes."

Laliberté plans to make himself accessible by keeping office hours and publicising issues and happenings.

Marko:

Board for business

John Marko says the major issue surrounding his candidacy for McGill's Board of Governors is residence fees.

"The residence fees are much too high. A large part of the cost is because catering for such residences is by union employees. I feel the catering should be opened up to private companies. Non-unionized staff is imperative to lowering residence fees," he said.

On the subject of divestment of McGill funds from South African connected companies, he said, "Links to South Africa may be at odds with economic goals, but social responsibility takes precedence."

"I don't think the Board is morally irresponsible. They just do not consider the issue to be large enough to divest from profitible companies."

Commenting on his plans to work with Students' Society president Bruce Williams, who is a student representative on the Board, Marko said, "I don't think either Williams or the Board are particularly racist, but I think there are economic reasons why they don't wish to divest. I would try and get them to understand the moral implications of their actions."

"I'm sure they'd like to do it (divest) at a slow rate so the university doesn't lose much money."

Marko feels the composition of the Board as a group dominated by business interests is appropriate considering the its function.

"The Board makes the financial decisions of the university and it should include people who are well-versed in economic matters. I don't feel the Board should represent all minorities that exist in society," he said.

On general issues, including cutbacks, Marko said, "I don't feel the students' interests diverge from the Administration's in the least. It is a matter of planning for a more efficient university and everyone wants that."

He notes that when considering where cutbacks in the university should be made, "the smaller departments should not automatically be cut. Smaller does not connote poorer."

Marko, who speaks a little french, is running for the Board with the intention to "represent the majority of the students at McGill." He sees no student issues where francophone and anglophone viewpoints differ.

interviews with the candidates

Finally, Marko believes there should be increased student representation on the Board of Governors and that the undergraduate representative should "be a watchdog over the new atheletic fees that students voted on in referendum last year. I just want to make sure they're used properly."

Matthews: Board again...

Steven Matthews is the incumbent candidate for the undergraduate position to the Board of Governors.

He is concerned about residence fees at McGill.

"The residence fees here are some of the highest in Canada."

Mathews speaks very little french and believes that "Board issues don't divide into anglo and francophone issues."

According to Mathews, he has supported divestment with "voice and vote."

Commenting on last year's withdrawl of McGill funds from Mobil Corporation and Royal Dutch Shell, he said, "I'm sure some of them (Board members) had tokenism in mind, but the whole Board has taken a giant rethink. They seemed to be able to swallow the first two and I think they're willing to get on with it and stop the bullshit."

Speaking on cutbacks Matthews said, "The main thing to worry about is whether the Board is trampling over academic needs. For example, faculties have the library hours as one requirement and the library funding is good comparatively speaking."

"It would be a greater service to the community to have certain universities to keep up certain departments," he added.

Commenting on the fact that some members of Students' Society seem hesitant in their support of divestment, he said, "I don't think any Senator or Board member has ever voted the way Students' Society said."

Mathews said that if elected he would be accessible to students. "I am on Students' Council and three senate committees. I can't be oblivious to the issues. I also plan to use my mailbox and get a lot of discussion outside my meetings."

Asked about his interpretation of the Johnstonian term "collegiality," he said, "Collegiality is watershed. It's a nice idea if it's put into practice."

"When using collegiality, the tendency is for the administration to say, 'You had input at the lower levels (such as on committees) so don't bother us up here.' "

Mathews says he will "try to be pragmatic" if elected and is "willing to research on issues I have to talk about."

Paulette: Cutbacks; approximately

Woody Paulette wants to give by representing students on the Board.

"The motivation is that I want to become involved. Since this is my fourth and final year here, I want to contribute some way to the students on campus in general."

Paulette would like to encourage student participation in University politics.

"I would like to see more student referendas in the future."

"I think its important that students work with the administration at expressing their disgust at cutbacks."

In dealing with budget compression Paulette would "like to see a study done to determine where money is going and more efficient ways of allocating it."

Paulette is in strong support of divestment;

"We should fully divest from South Africa."

Paulette has a general but firm perception of what he sees is the job of the student representative to the Board.

"My foremost responsibility is to represent the student demand."

Paulette plans to be accessible to students.

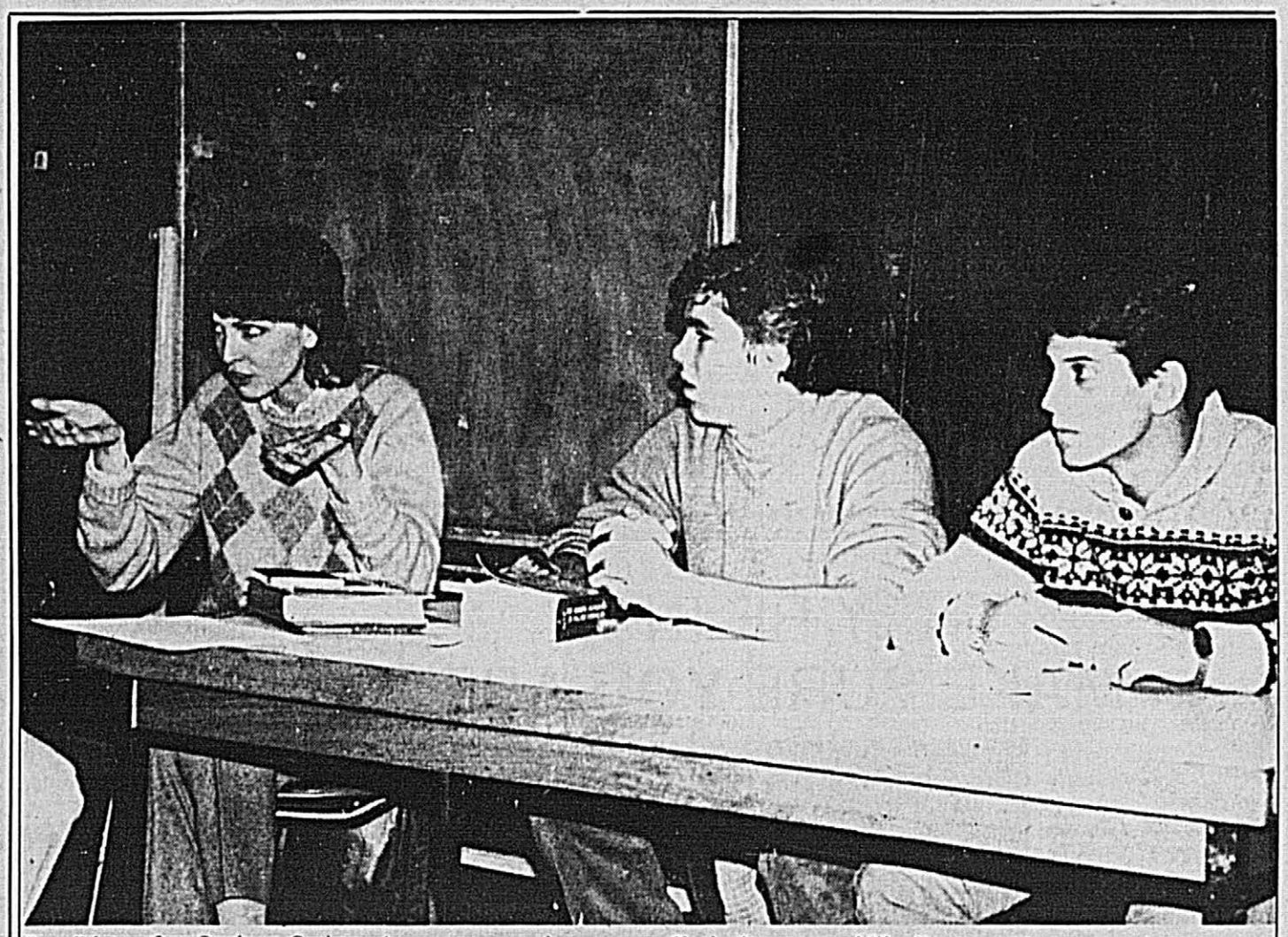
"Im here to represent students so I will. I live in residence right at the corner of Milton and University. People can call me. To be an effective representative you must be available. If elected I would do my best to be available and express student views to the best of my ability and communicate these to the Board of Governors."

When asked about the implications of a tuition increase at McGill Paulette said:

"McGill is an incredible deal already. If tuition did double or triple it would still be a good deal."

When asked his opinion of the general crisis in Canadian university education Paulette suggested that McGill will continue to provide a certain type of scholarship.

"I think McGill, generally speaking, tends to be an elite variety of quality education."



Candidates for Student Society Arts representatives to University Senate from left to right: Katie Armstrong, Mike Ryan, and Robert Lande.(See story below)

Arts Senator choice

by Albert Nerenberg

Political debate and campaign promises echoed throughout chamber 107 of the Union building, Friday, as the candidates for the Student Society's representative on university Senate made speeches.

Each of the three aspirants spoke, filling the room with their views on principal issues; Divestment, Senate Veto on Student initiated Referenda, and cutbacks; apparently undaunted by an audience turnout that varied between 3 and 4 people.

Mike Ryan spoke first outlining his platform.

Describing himself, Ryan said that he has both sufficient experience and preparation for "the issues which should determine this election."

"Senate turned down SIR (Student Initiated Referenda)," he said. "I would like to see this change."

Ryan believes there are alternatives to the University's cutbacks to the library system.

"For a little amount," he said. "Library hours can be extended."

Robert Lande spoke next emphasising a desire to get away from the "cosy relationship" that many students, once elected, have had with Senate in the past. Lande stressed the importance of student representatives in countering certain Senate descisions.

"They (Senate) were going to wipe out supplemental exams," he said.

Ryan opposes the recent Senate takeover of the McGill Bookstore profits. In the past the extra money had gone to Students Society.

Lande beleives that divestment is an important issue in Senate.

Referring to the fact that McGill has only divested from two of the many companies, with ties to South Africa, in which McGill has invested , Lande said "I think student reps on campus should push for further divestment."

Katie Armstrong said that one of the stresses of her platform is informing students of their rights. She sees her job as student rep as "making sure that student rights are represented on Senate."

Specifically, Armstrong is concerned with the position of women at McGill.

If elected Armstrong said that she will ensure that "the voice of students should be heard. Especially that the voice of women should be heard."

Armstrong is concerned with the level of awareness in certain areas of student life, particularily in dealing with sexual harassment.

"I was talking to a girl who was had a problem with sexual harassment with a professor." she said. "She literally did not know what to do."

The candidates were asked about Senate's refusal to permit Student Initiated Referenda unless it has Veto power.

Lande answered that "Im not in favour of the veto."

However he was concerned that SIR could be abused "when you have forces like the *Daily* on campus through biased reporting."

Ryan said that the Senate Veto power was needed.

"We have to maintain a certain amount of control over the University," he said.

"It was sexist directed ... males"

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continued from page 3

young lesbians and gays) present at the demonstration explained that their group refused to endorse the demonstration on the grounds that "it was sexist, directed entirely towards the concerns of older gay males."

Pointing to information contained in the RAGLAM leaflet that identified the aims of the march not only as a commemoration of the TRUXX raid, but also a denouncement of continued police harrassment of gay activity in the parks and public toilets of the city, members of Lambda Youth stated, "This in no way reflects the interests of lesbians and gay youth. Although we are here marching and agree that police harrassment must end, it was felt that an official endorsement would be hypocritical."

The last announced aim of the demonstration was to point out that gay men and lesbians had particular concerns in the upcoming civic elections, concerns that weren't being addressed. Mayorality candidates Drapeau and Vignola came under particular abuse over their involvement in the TRUXX raid. The marchers expressed their opinion of the two, "A bas, Vignola — Drapeau au poteau."

MCM/RCM candidate Doré was spared the scorn of those present, due in part to the circulation of an MCM/RCM document calling for the civic government to live up to the spirit of the Chartre des Droits.

The demonstration came to an end beneath the statue of MacDonald in Dominion Square with die-hard members of Lambda Youth and Gays and Lesbians of McGill chanting, "Gays, women, youth unite! Same struggle, same fight!"

Dean; no comment

continued from page 3

dent Affairs."

"The motion to abolish has to be reconsidered by the body that made the motion. The committee was not sufficiently prepared to address the question," he added.

The Committee on Student Affairs is composed of one academic representative from each Arts department and three student representatives submitted by the ASUS.

Asked to comment, Dean Piggott said he could not make his personal opinion on the matter public until the November 25th meeting of the Committee on Student Affairs when the exams' abolition will be reconsidered.

"I cannot undermine the work of that committee. I have to be fair and listen to both sides," he said.

In order for the student representative to voice the position of Arts students on the issue, they would appreciate being contacted through the ASUS office (Union B22) with any opinions or suggestions.

Devlin

continued from page 3

is part of a North American speaking tour on the present situation in Ireland. A committed spokesperson for the H-Block/Armagh prisoners, and a dedicated civil rights activist, McAliskey has always been noted of her exceptional speaking talent.

McGill students will have the opportunity to her her tomorrow at 1:30 pm in room 132 of the Leacock building.

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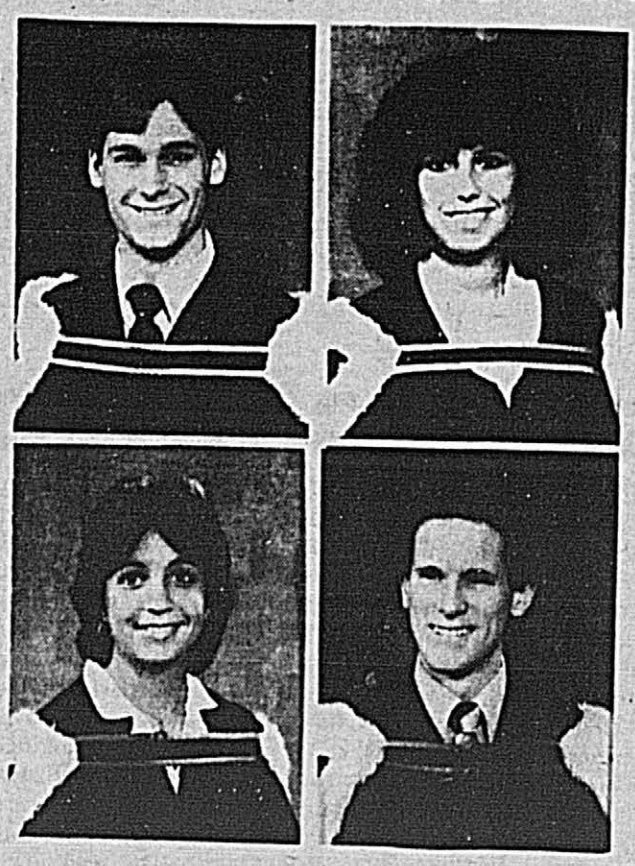

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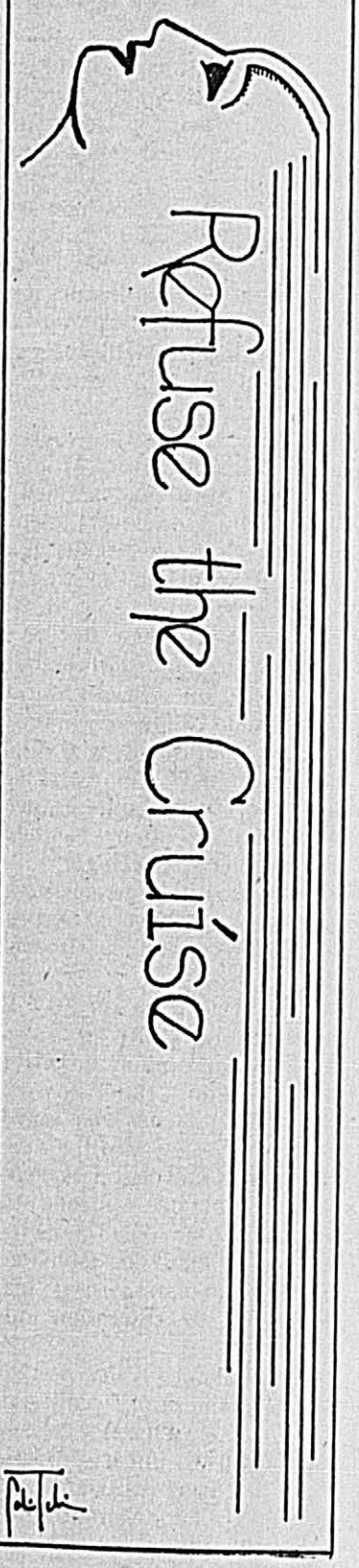

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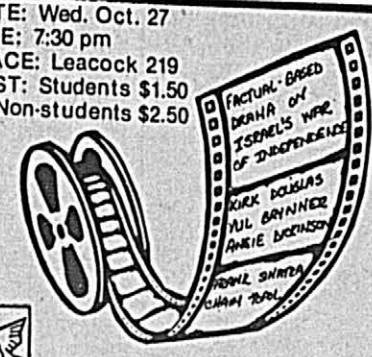

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LE McGILL DAILY

Guerre et paix: Technologie

par Bruno Blin

L'administration Reagan a récemment demandé au Congrès une somme de 18 milliards de dollars devant servir à agrandir et améliorer le réseau de communication contrôlant les forces stratégiques des Etats-Unis. Les armements traditionnels tels que les chars d'assaut, les avions, les bateaux ou les missiles sont aujourd'hui accessibles à tous les pays. La supériorité stratégique des Etats-Unis doit donc se situer à un autre niveau.

La force de défense américaine repose sur ses moyens d'obtenir et d'interpréter des informations stratégiques, sur l'établissement de communications rapides avec des forces et sur l'identification, la plus précise possible, de cibles sur la terre, mer, dans les airs et l'espace. Le moyen de mettre en oeuvre cette stratégie de communication est la haute technologie sous toutes ses formes, la principale étant l'électronique.

Le secteur de la défense a été, et, est, encore aujourd'hui, le principal agent gouvernemental qui développe et utilise la haute technologie employée en informatique ou en communication. Si la défense arrive à la conclusion qu'une nouvelle industrie est nécessaire, une nouvelle industrie est créée. Si la défense croit qu'un ordinateur plus puissant est indispensable, une compagnie le développera aux frais du gouvernement américain. Si le Congrès se plaint d'une telle initiative, on invoquera la sécurité nationale. Quatre facteurs principaux motivent cet effort de recherche.

En premier lieu, il s'agit d'augmenter la fiabilité et la précision des armements. Les recherches se font sur des systèmes électroniques capables de s'auto-analyser et de corriger presque n'importe quelle anomalie qui pourrait survenir en cour de mission. Cependant, c'est surtout en améliorant la précision d'un armement qu'on peut, par exemple, remplacer les effets de 20 à 40 avions bombardiers par un seul missile téléguidé lancé d'un avion. En plus de ces facteurs qu'on peut qualifier d'économiques, l'idée de posséder un armement qui frappe vite et bien peut servir autant à l'intimidation qu'à l'imposition d'une supériorité avec une destruction rapide des bases ennemies.

Deuxièmement, il est essentiel d'améliorer la coordination des forces de frappe. Malgré des équipements de plus en plus sophistiqués, ce sont les soldats de l'infanterie qui composent plus du quart de la force d'attaque américaine. Dans le milieu des années 80, les commandos d'attaque utiliseront bien plus de petits ordinateurs reliés au réseau du commandement, lui-même en communication directe par satellite avec le Pentagone, que la traditionnelle mitraillette. La défense américaine possède déjà un des réseaux de communication parmi les plus complexes au monde sinon le plus complexe. Le cour de ce système est le WWMCCS (World Wide Military Command and Control System) qui utilise 35 ordinateurs répartis dans 25 centres, 17 millions de lignes de programmation pour analyser et compiler toutes les données qui afflueraient en cas de conflit et 43 sous-systèmes de communication utilisant des ultra-basses aux ultra-hautes fréquences. La plupart de ces sous-systèmes sont des composantes du DCS (Defence Communication System). Le DCS utilise 5 sattelites et 100 stations réparties à travers le monde pour capter ou transmettre les messages codés. En admettant que les communications seront encore possibles en temps de conflit, c'est à travers un tel système que le commandement américain compte avoir une information de dernière seconde. Il est cependant très plausible de penser qu'un tel réseau de communications sera énormément perturbé par le système de brouillage, tout aussi sophistiqué, des Soviétiques. Les recherches se font donc au niveau de la sécurité des communications.

Troisièment,il faut absolument diminuer la sensibilité des circuits électroniques aux radiations nucléaires. La tendance des 10 dernières années dans l'industrie de l'électronique a été de toujours réduire les dimensions des circuits intégrés. En 1970 on parlait de centaines de composants sur un même support de quelques millimètres carrés, aujourd'hui on parle de 100.00 composants sur un même support.

La miniaturisation accroît la quantité d'équipement de contrôle qu'on peut installer à bord d'un missile, d'où une plus grande précision, mais rend très vulnérable aux radiations nucléaires les composants électroniques. Les radiations de neutrons et de type de décharges électromagnétiques produites par une explosion nucléaire produisent des courts-circuits dans les micro-composantes. Par exemple, des radiations d'un niveau bien moindre que celui qu'il faut pour irradier gravement un humain peuvent effacer les RAM (Random Access Memory) qui contiennent les programmes et les données d'un ordinateur ou de tout système de contrôle ou de téléguidage.

Il est actuellement quasi impossible de protéger un équipement terrestre contre les radiations à moins de l'enterrer ou de le blinder dans du plomb. Les sattelites sont encore plus fragiles puisque leur poids limite leur protection. Malgré les efforts de recherche, l'industrie de l'électronique américaine ne prévoit pas pouvoir éliminer la sensibilité aux radiations dans un avenir proche.

Finalement, un traité n'est valable que lorsqu'il est respecté. Il s'agit d'avoir les méthodes de contrôle les plus efficaces possibles, afin que l'autre côté calcule que les conséquences d'être pris à tricher soient plus grandes que les avantages qui pourraient en découler. La technologie vient encore une fois à la rescousse pour minimiser les chances de tricherie.

Les Etats-Unis possèdent une véritable armada de sattelites munis d'équipements ultra-sensibles. Les détails sont évidemment gardés secrets, mais on sait que la technologie employée se compare à celle qu'utilise la NASA dans son programme «Earth-Resources». La NASA se sert des sattelites pour observer les récoltes, les ressources énergétiques et les formes du développement urbain.

La CIA utilise des équipements similaires qui possèdent une des plus haute résolution et captent des données sur tout le spectre électromagnétique. Les plus hautes fréquences, comme les rayons X, sont employées pour surveiller l'application du traité interdisant les essais atomiques dans l'atmosphère. Les fréquences radio servent à faire l'écoute des communications, et celles du spectre visible sont utilisées pour la photographie en rapport avec les accords SALT limitant les armes stratégiques. Il faut mentionner les infrarouges pour les radiations thermiques et les micro-ondes qui traversent les nuages sans atténuation, le jour comme la nuit.

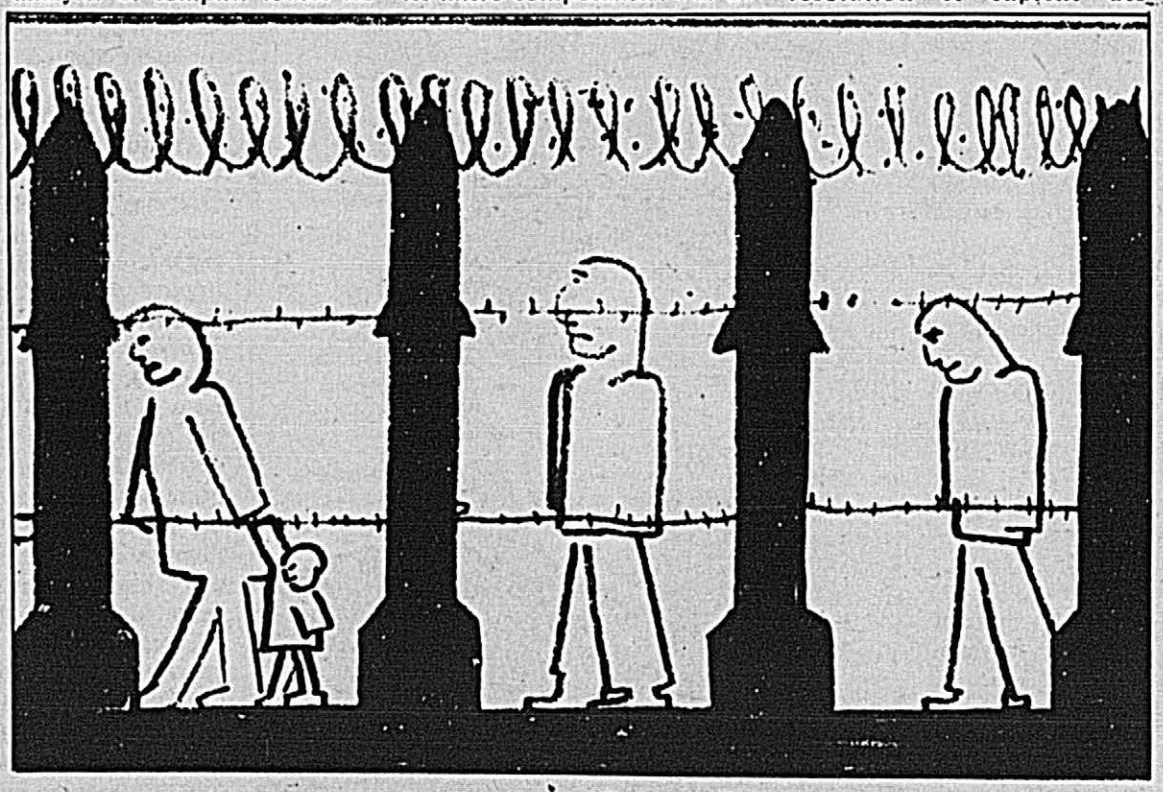
Les sattelites sont de loin la source la plus importante d'information concernant le programme stratégique soviétique. Tous les sites possibles d'essais ou d'entreposage de missiles peuvent être régulièrement photographiés de l'espace avec une précision permettant d'identifier les dimensions des installations. Est-il nécessaire de dire que les Soviétiques en font autant?

Etant donné qu'une attaque par un missile nous laisse entre 15 et 30 minutes pour réagir, encore moins pour l'Europe, on doit uniquement compter sur les ordinateurs et leurs postes d'observation pour réagir à temps. A mesure que la complexité des systèmes stratégiques augmente, la probabilité d'une erreur de fonctionnement augmente aussi. Il existe des méchanismes de protections mais plusieurs s'interrogent sur leur efficacité. En novembre 1979, on a transmit accidentellemnt un programme de simulation sur les circuits de défense. En juin 1980, un circuit intégré d'un ordinateur est tombé en panne causant une alerte. En fouillant un peu plus, on découvrirait sûrement d'autres exemples et pas seulement aux Etats-Unis.

En supposant qu'un missile tombe quelque part dans le monde, qui garantie que tous le systèmes de contrôle seront encore opérationnels à la suite de l'explosion et qu'aucune erreur supplémentaire ne se produira?

En supposant qu'il arrive n'importe quel cataclysme non prévu par le programme, qui garantie l'intégrité de la réponse du système?

Je termine en vous citant la loi de Murphy: «Anything that can go wrong will go wrong».



VOUS ETES CONTRE LE NUCLEAIRE?
VOUS ETES POUR LE DESARMEMENT?

Alors, soyez nombreux à venir participer à la manifestation contre l'essai des missiles de croisière en Alberta, qui aura lieu ce

SAMEDI 30 OCTOBRE
à OTTAWA.

Votre présence décidera de ce qui sera entrepris par le gouvernement canadien face à la militarisation intense qui se produit actuellement.

Project Ploughshares: une Organisation

par Colin Tomlins
et Bianca Tessier-Lavigne

Cette semaine, un club de McGill, Project Ploughshare a spécialement mis su pied une série d'activités qui concernent les mouvements pour le désarmement, la paix et mettre un point final sur les politiques militaristes qui se passent dans le monde.

Project Ploughshare est un club de McGill qui semble être méconnu et considéré comme inexistant, surtout par l'éxécutif de la société des étudiants.

Il y a deux semaine, suite à une discussion chaude, le Conseil des Etudiants à pris position sur la question des missiles de croisière, et sur leur support, ou non-support, de la politique gouvernementale.

En fait, tout au cours de la semaine, de nombreux ateliers, conférences, débâts, ont été, sont et seront tenus pour informer les étudiants de McGill ainsi que des autres personnes, de ce qui se passe vraiment au sein du Pentagone et des bureaux de l'O.T.A.N.. De même, le but de cette information est de produire assez d'éléments pour que tout le monde puisse mieux percevoir le problème dans toute sa profondeur.

Christopher Cockrill est le président de Ploughshares McGill et ce fut une joie de l'écouter parler au sujet du désarmement.

Daily: *Pourriez-vous nous expliquer les objectifs de* **Project Ploughshare** et la provenance de son nom?
Christopher Cockrill: L'objectif premier de **Project Ploughshare** est de mettre un terme à la course aux armements, d'instaurer la paix et de combattre le militarisme.

A McGill, nous tentons d'informer les étudiants de ce qu'il se passe vraiment dans le domaine de l'armement et surtout ce qu'il se passe actuellement au Canada.

Notre nom est tiré d'une citation biblique, extrait d'un verset du livre d'Isai « and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares». C'est ausi l'effigie situé sur le bâtiment des Nations-Unies à New-York.

Daily*Combien de membres comptez-vous actuellement à McGill? Pensez-vous bénéficier d'un certain intérêt de la part de la gente estudiantine de McGill?*
Cockrill: Nous avons, présentement à McGill, une soixante de membres actifs, soit trois fois le nombre de l'an passé. Cependant, depuis les problèmes survenus au Canada par la question des essais de missiles de croisière en Alberta, de plus en plus de gens semblent se rallier à notre cause.

Oui, je pense que le public s'intéresse de plus en plus à notre mouvement qui a pour but de prôner l'importance du désarmement et l'intérêt témoigné quant à la manifestation qui aura lieu samedi à Ottawa en est la preuve.

daily — ED ARZOUIAN

Daily*Parlons d'Ottawa! Le 30 otobre, il y aura une manifestation de protestation contre l'essai des missiles de croisière en Alberta. Quels sont les groupes qui organisent cette marche et plus concrètement, qui en fera partie?*
Cockrill: La manifestation d'Ottawa est à la base organisée par plusieurs mouvements pour le désarmement et pour la paix. Notamment, les plus importants sont l'Alliance Pour Les Actions Non Violentes, Project Ploughshares, Operation Dismantle.

Néanmoins, la manifestation qui aura lieu à Ottawa n'est organisée que pour l'est du Canada. Mais il semble que la population canadienne se soit senti concernée par la cause car nous aurons une délégation d'Halifax présente, de Montréal, de Toronto ainsi que les gens d'Ottawa. Toronto m'a annoncé qu'elle estimait entre 5 et 10 000 personnes qui viendraient rien que de là-bas

En fait, nous estimons à plus ou moins 20 000 personnes à cette manifestation.

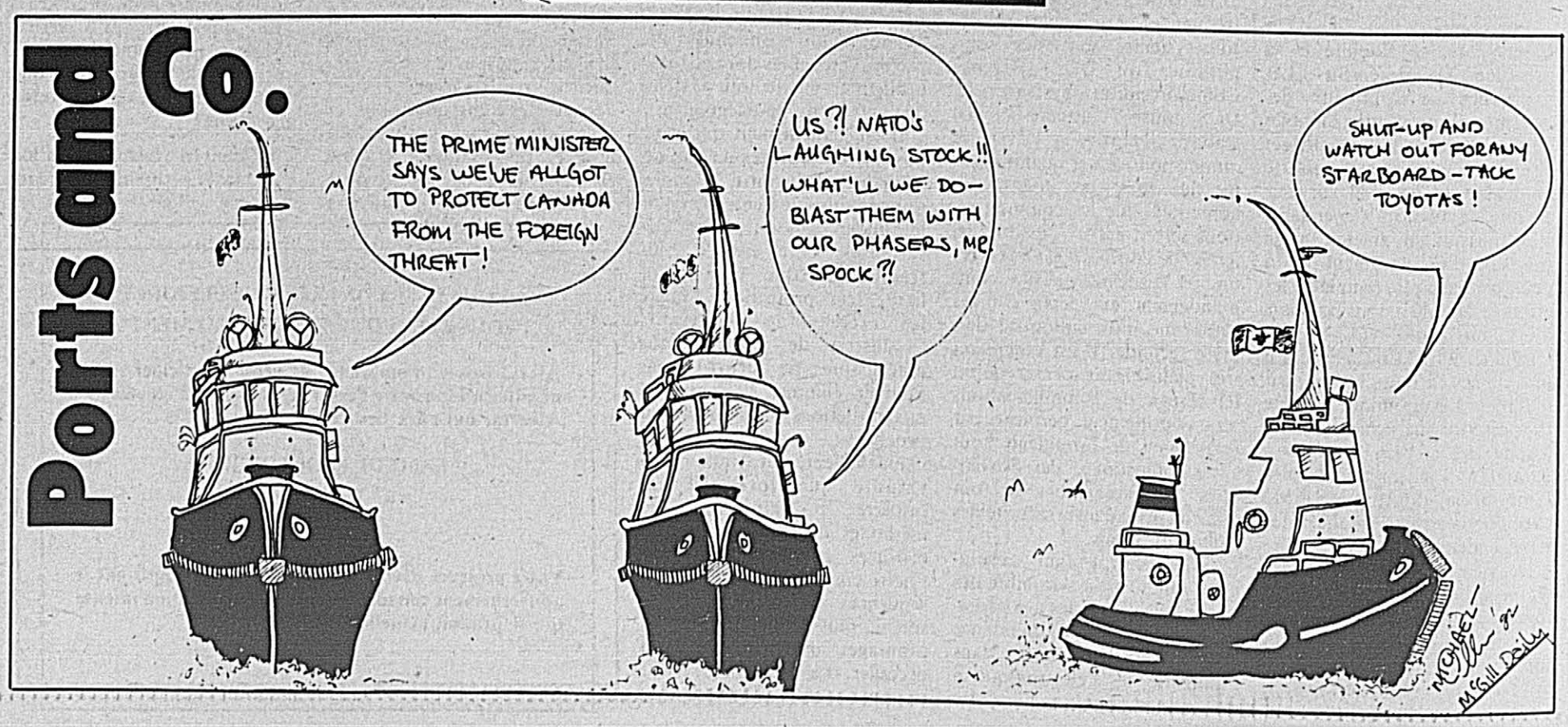
Daily: *Vous êtes donc optimiste à ce sujet.*
Cockrill: Optimiste certes. Mais plus important encore est le fait que le mouvement pour le désarmement est supporté par d'autres organisations. Ce n'est nullement un groupe à fonctionnememnt unilatéral, mais c'est au contraire une myriade de groupements de toute nature. La participation extérieure s'échellone de la présence des églises aux syndicats en passant par les comités féministes, les organisations politiques, écologiques, soit un amalgame de groupes représentatifs des quatre coins de la nation. Le mouvement pour la paix est le groupe le plus hétérogène du Canada.

Daily*Cependant l'ampleur du mouvement ne se limite pas seulement à la manifestation du 30 octobre. Au cours de cette semaine, le gouvernement précisera sa position quant à l'essai des missiles de croisière en Alberta.*
Cockrill: C'est exact. Le gouvernement prendra position durant la semaine. Mais cela ne nous empêchera pas de continuer à lutter pour le désarmement. Ottawa sera «La» manifestation. Entretemps, il y aura encore des actions à des échelles moins grandes qui tenteront de dénouer les actions militaristes.

Un mouvement, une démarche pour implanter la paix, aussi minime soient-ils ont leur raison d'exister. Le problème est que la plupart des gens ne savent pas ce qu'il se passe, ont un manque d'information considérable quant à la politique de «défense» adoptée par leur pays.

Ottawa ne signifie pas la fin de notre mouvement. Ce n'est qu'une étape dans le processus de lutte pour le désarment.

Daily: *Que pensez-vous de l'intervention de Trudeau auprès des Nations-Unies, leur demandant de mettre fin à la course aux armes, tandis que de l'autre côté, appuyé par le Cabinet, il donne carte blanche aux Etats-Unis pour tester les missiles de croisière en Alberta?*
Cockrill: Cela ne me surprend guère. Nous aurions du nous y attendre. Trudeáu s'est creusé un chemin politique (international?) par le biais de ses actions auprès des Nations-Unies. D'un autre côté, il néglige de rapporter les faits à ces citoyens. Il se contredit volontairement. En fait: il semblerait qu'il veuille bénéficier de l'ignorance de la population canadienne pour éviter d'être libelé d'hypocrite. Ce n'est qu'un autre exemple de la banqueroute du «Parti Libéral», comme il fut le cas lorsque ceux-ci prouvèrent leur position face à la question du désarmement, en fournissant des fonds à Litton, ainsi que d'autres compagnies qui adoptent une position semblable face à l'armement. Quant à la politique de suffocation et de démantèlement de la course aux armes, je m'y rallie personnellement, puisque cela prouverait qu'il existe une solution à la course à l'armement, et entraînerait peut-être les autres pays à poursuivre une politique anti-militariste.



pour le désarmement et contre les missiles

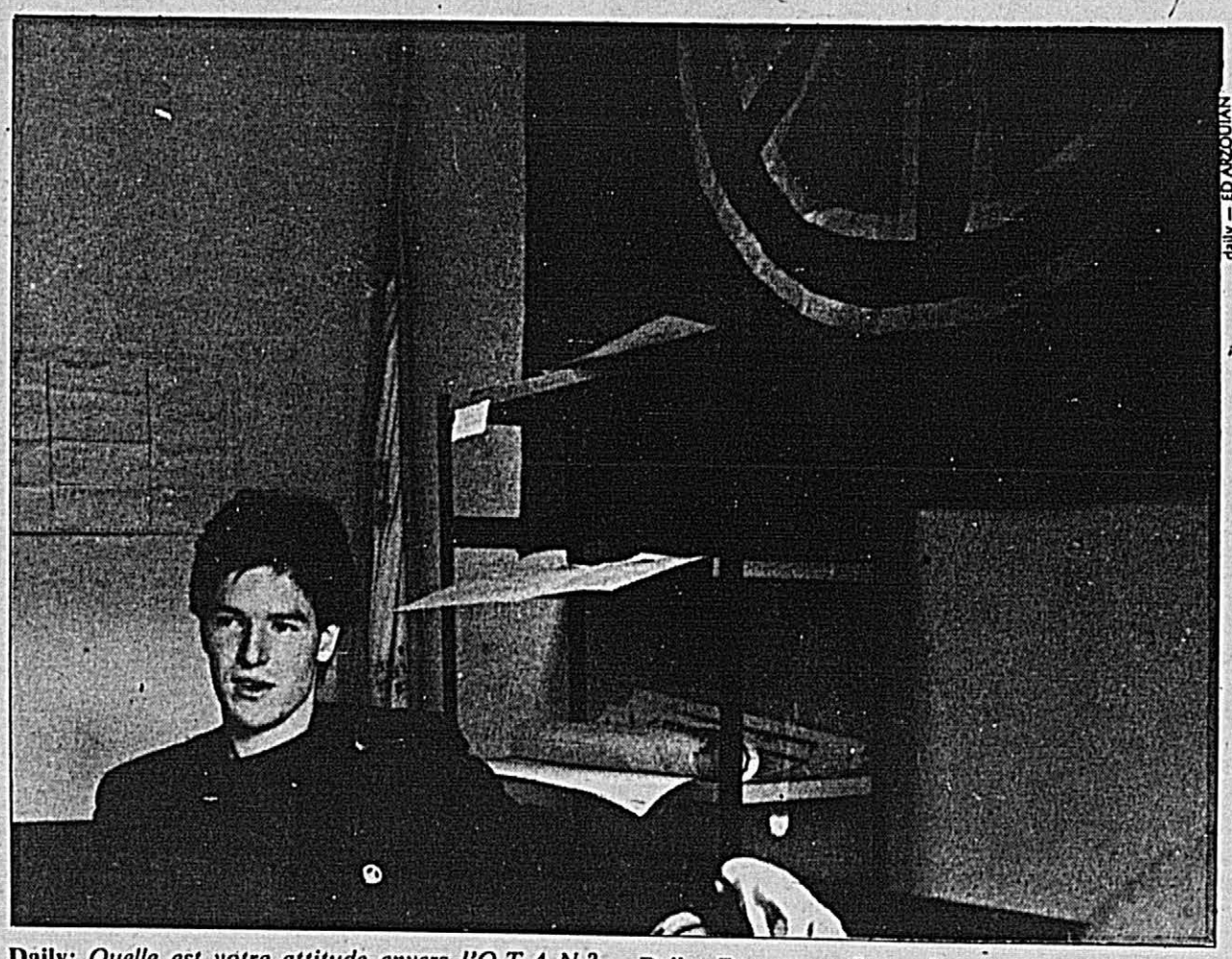
Daily: *Beaucoup de gens comparent votre mouvement avec les mouvements du temps de la guerre du Vietnam, et les dissidences qui se produisirent en Grande-Bretagne au début des années 60. Quels parallèles voyez-vous, entre ce qui s'est ultérieurement produit, et ce qui se passe actuellement?*
Cockrill: Les gens furent, et sont dégoûtés, enragés et outragés tout comme nous le sommes. Les gens ne se limitent plus seulement à parler mais ils agissent, ils marchent et protestent ce qui se passe.

En Angleterre, la campagne pour le désarmement nucléaire, des années 50 et 60, s'est effondrée car les gens ne voyaient plus comment attirer l'attention collective. Le Parti Travailliste a englouti le mouvement par le fait que les gens étaient plus intéressés par les problèmes de l'époque.

Aux Etats-Unis, les gens commencaient à combattre la guerre qui se déroulait au Vietnam.

«Le mouvement pour la paix est le groupe le plus hétérogène du Canada...»

«Les gens furent, et sont dégoûtés, enragés et outragés tout comme nous le sommes...»



daily — ED ARZOUIAN

Daily*Pensez-vous que le désarmement au Canada soit une réaction anti-américaine?*
Cockrill: Non, ce n'est pas une réaction anti-américaine. Nous sommes contre l'armement en général, nous sommes pour le désarmement des deux côtés, que se soit en U.R.S.S. ou aux Etats-Unis. Cependant, il est vrai que si le Canada s'oppose aux essais des missiles de croisière en Alberta, et donc rétractait l'offre faite ultérieurement, cela produirait un sujet de controverse mondiale quant à la position du Canada vis-à-vis des Etats-Unis.

Daily: *Quelle est votre attitude envers l'O.T.A.N.? Que pourrait entraîner un refus du Canada de tester les missiles de croisière?*
Cockrill: Lorsque l'O.T.A.N. fut crée, les gens qui étaient à la base du mouvement avaient pour but d'assurer la sécurité dans le monde. Ces gens ne représentaient sans doute qu'une minorité. Depuis lors, l'O.T.A.N. a prouvé le fait qu'elle n'est qu'une organisation militariste défendant les intérêts de l'occident tout comme le fait le Pacte de Varsovie pour les pays de l'Est. Nous ne désirons pas à l'unanimité que le Canada se retire de l'O.T.A.N. Cependant, certwines personnes aimeraient voir, par le biais de l'influence canadienne, à l'intérieur de l'O.T.A.N., des changements dans la politique menée au sein de cette organisation. Si cette organisation faisait ce pour quoi elle fut mise théoriquement su pied, il n'y auraIT pas de problèmes, puisqu'il n'existerait pas de telles choses comme le déploiement de missiles de croisière en Europe.

Daily: *Et personnellement?*
Cockrill: Personnellement, je souhaiterai que le Canada se retire de l'O.T.A.N. car j'estime que l'O.T.A.N. est en train de mettre la paix mondiale en danger. L'impact du retrait d'un pays tel que le Canada serait un grand pas vers le désarmement.
Daily: *Que pensez-vous du rôle de la presse et des autres formes de média par rapport à l'information du public?*
Cockrill: Eh bien actuellement, la presse et les médias commencent à faire un effort quant à l'information mais elles sont quand même responsables d'une certaine ignorance de la part du public dans ce domaine.
Daily: *Et après le 30 octobre?*
Cockrill: Nous allons continuer à informer les étudiants sur les problèmes qui arrivent par la course aux armes, le grandissement de la puissance nucléaire et chercher à combattre la course aux armements et le militarisme.

DISARMAMENT WEEK

Fri., Oct. 29, 12 noon

SWADESH RANA:
THIRD WORLD PERCEPTIONS ON SECURITY

CDAS, MacDonald-Harrington Bldg, McGill
Sponsored by: Ploughshares McGill, Ploughshares Montreal, Voice of Women, Centre for Developing Areas Studies, Match, AQOCI

Coalition de Montréal pour le désarmement
Montreal Disarmament Coalition
PROJECT PLOUGHSHARES McGill
Presents:

DON BATES
Professor of Medical History, McGill University
on:
WHAT IS THE CRUISE MISSILE?

Today in the McIntyre Medical Bldg.
6th floor, Howard Palmer Auditorium
6:30 pm - films, 7:30 pm - speaker & discussion
For more information contact Ploughshares McGill
392-8944, Office: Rm 413, Union Bldg.

DANS LE CADRE DE

LA SEMAINE DE DÉSARMAMENT

Ploughshares McGill et McGill Women's Union présentent:

The Quinlan Sisters

an *a cappella* musical revue
music and lyrics by Peter McGehee
"They sing like a punk barbershop quartet minus one, like the Andrew Sisters minus good taste, like the Osmonds minus Mom, Dad and God."
— Larry Kate, The Sheaf

Palmer Howard Auditorium
McIntyre Medical Building (6th floor)
McGill University (Drummond St. Entrance)

Tickets: $3.00 advance / $4.00 door
Available at: Sadie's McGill, Librairie Androgyne, Ploughshares (286-0013 / 392-8944)

Co-sponsors: McGill El Salvador Committee, McGill South Africa Committee, Lesbian Friends of Concordia, McGill Environmental Society
arrangements for daycare phone 286-0013

A friendly announcement courtesy of *The Daily*

Beware of people attempting to sell tickets to for buses to Ottawa for Saturday's demo. A number of these tickets have been stolen and someone may be trying to pass them off. These tickets can be identified by an *M6* in the top left hand corner. If you want tickets to the demo, it is your best bet to get in contact with the Yellow Door.

The same thing applies to tickets for the benefit dance tickets. The stolen tickets for both buses and dance can be identified and WILL NOT BE HONOURED.

De l'art chez Diabazo

par Bettina Karpel

Ce n'est pas souvent que je me promène sur la rue St. Hubert, ni encore moins souvent que je vais voir une exposition de photographies dans une petite galerie bien cachée au deuxième étage d'une des charmantes maisons du quartier. En tout cas, ce samedi j'ai rendu une visite à la galerie Dazibao, un centre d'animation et d'exposition de photos. Du 13 octobre au 14 novembre, Dazibao présente les oeuvres de quatre photographes, chaqu'un avec son style particulier.

Les photos ne sont pas vraiment émouvantes comme celles d'André Kertész où l'on ressent l'amour, la souffrance et la joie de l'artiste. Plutôt, ces photos représentent les différentes façons de manipuler les matériaux photographiques. Plusieurs photos n'ont pas de titres car chaque artiste veut laisser l'interprétation des images à l'individu. Ceci rend, peut-être, l'exposition encore plus intéressante car l'imagination peut se promener librement.

Des quatre photohraphes, Robert Bourdeau est le seul qui traite uniquement la nature morte. Ses photos sont toutes en noir et blanc, mais elles ne sont ni foncées, ni tristes. Bourdeau utilise beaucoup de motifs fleuris comme fond pour ses photos de choux, de bananes et d'oignons. Cela vous semble peut-être un peu drôle des photos d'oignons avec des fleurs, mais il faut savoir que Bourdeau utilise ces objets pour faire jouer la lumière. Il étudie chaque ensemble longtemps avant de prendre la photo. Ainsi, il assure la précision du moment, l'exactitude des contrastes entre feuilles et fleurs, et finalement la perfection de la photo. Le résultat est un groupe de photographies simples mais attirantes par leur simplicité.

Quant à Corinne Bronfman, ses photos sont un peu différentes de ce que nous sommes habitués à voir. Dans un article écrit par Raoul Beceyro, elle dit que le mot lui semble être l'ennemi de l'image photographique. Alors, au lieu d'imposer des mots sur ses photos en leur donnant des titres, elle préfère mettre les mots directement dans la photo. C'est-à-dire, Corinne Bronfman prend des photos d'extraits de textes variés. La plupart des photos ne montrent qu'une feuille de papier avec quelques phrases dactilographiés. Les photos sont toutes en noir et blanc et dans quelques unes, les mots sont presque complètement obscurcis par l'ombre. Pour moi, ce genre de photo me laisse un peu confuse, car je n'arrive pas vraiment à trouver ce que Corinne Bronfman désire nous montrer avec les textes variés qu'elle a choisis.

Malheureusement, même en étant point spécialiste en la matière, je ne pense pas saisir le message ou symbolysme que Corinne Brofman peut-être cherche à nous donner et donc n'apprecie pas immensément le

genre d'art qu'elle nous présente.

Néanmoins, je comprends que le jeu d'ombre et de distance que l'artiste impose sur les textes est bien étudié et que ce groupe de photos représente une expérience photographique assez originale.

Heureusement, Shin Sugino prend des photos d'objets que je peux reconnaître. Cette exposition, intitulée *Révisions*, fait Sugino nous montre des objets que l'on peut trouver dans n'importe quelle ville: des maisons avec leurs lits, leurs plantes, des statues, des fleurs... Mais l'aspect marginal de Sugino est sans nul doute la technique qu'il utilise pour s'intéresse aux sujets Européens, mais dans ces photos-ci on ne voit pas tellement cet aspect européen car suite à *Pèlerinage*, une exposition antérieure. Ce photographe développer ses négatifs.

Pour obtenir ces effets spéciaux, il utilise une méthode qui s'appelle «virage partiel» sur du papier Azo teinté bleu. Ce qui en ressort est une photo avec un teint brun ou bleu et des contrastes violents que Sugino semble aimer. Avec ces teints et ces contrastes distinct entre objet et fond, les photos de Sugino prennent un aspect antique et les sujets sont éloignés de leur entourage. Il y a une photo que j'ai particulièrement appréciée. Elle montrait des roses blanches, groupées dans un vase. Le plus plaisant était la manière dont Sugino a utilisé le teint et le contraste pour faire ressortir les roses et leur donner de la clarté. Même s'il est vrai qu'en les ressortant tellement, Sugino donne un peu un air froid aux roses, il arrive toutefois, a détailler leur beauté.

Volker Seding est le seul de ces quatre photographes qui incorpore du mouvement dans ses photos. Comme chez Sugino, il y a de la couleur, mais Seding utilise plus qu'un teint bleu ou brun. Pour lui, la couleur est une façon de stimuler l'émotion. Tandis qu'il ne veut pas vraiment faire un commentaire social avec ses photos, d'après une conversation avec Martha Langford, «Seding, lui, est d'avis qu'il ne faut pas montrer seulement ce qui est beau ou rassurant. «Le fait est,» dit-il, «que les hommes sont tous capables de choses épouvantables. Quand nous aurons eu assez peur de nous-mêmes, c'est alors que nous aurons envie de changer.» »

Les photographies de Volker Seding sont un peu choquantes. Il nous montre des portraits de gens assis, avec leurs mains derrière le dos, comme s'ils étaient prisonniers. Encore plus troublant est le fait qu'aucun sujet n'a son visage intact, chaque visage étant photographié en mouvement, comme le montre la photo reproduite ici, intitulée **A l'écoute**. Seding dit qu'il fait ceci pour enlever le masque humain afin que l'on puisse obtenir une vision de l'être intime.

Volker Seding a été influencé par le cubisme, mais il préfère la photographie à la peinture à cause de la reproduction exacte que lui permet une photo. Il a commencé à prendre des portraits en couleur. Puis il a progressé en incorporant du mouvement dans ses photos. D'abord, il a essayé de faire bouger seulement une partie du corps. Finalement, il s'est concentré sur le visage. Le résultat est une anonimité qui semble implanter une certaine tristesse et souffrance aux sujets.

Si vous êtes intéressés par la photographie ou même par ces quatre artistes, la galerie Dazibao vaut le déplacement. Elle est située au 1671 rue St. Hubert, et l'entrée est gratuite.

Hommage et Dommage Galarneau

par Josée martineau

Galarneau écrit et son univers tourne autour de lui. Les formes sont mises et projettées, à cela s'ajoute le jeu des acteurs guidés par la vision de Jean-Luc Bastien et l'articulation de Chouinard. Il n'en faut pas plus, semble-t-il pour présenter une pièce déjà popularisée par Godbout.

Salut Galarneau n'avait jamais été joué à Montréal auparavant, son ton nationaliste — populaire et le sucès de l'ouvrage initialement indiquaient que la pièce plairait. Lorsqu'on parle de crise d'identité d'un peuple, il est facile de comprendre pourquoi la pièce jouira d'une popularité sure et touchera une telle diversité de gens.

Les plus jeunes s'identifieront aux personnages de Galarneau comme tel, et les autres à la question politique de l'individu — peuple. *Salut Galarneau* soulève des thèmes universels psychologiques, mais d'un autre point de vue, on ne peut ignorer les intentions nationalistes imprégnées parmi les répliques du personnage. Du à la nature de son contenue, la pièce peut soit déplaire fortement ou s'attirer les plus élogieux commentaires...

Du côté artistique, l'adaptation théatrale de l'oeuvre est des plus réussie, surtout si l'on considère que le roman est essentiellement exprimé par métaphore.

On retrouve les idées et le texte de Godbout (même s'il n'a pas participé à l'adaptation) parmi les répartitions de Galarneau et les procédés théatraux utilités pour mieux véhiculer le sens imaginaire de l'ouvrage. En effet, Mr. Bastien a choisi d'utiliser la partie tournante extérieure pour créer un espace temporal. Galarneau écrit sur la table de cuisine et à la mesure où il se remémore les moments particuliers de sa vie. Les scènes déferlent autour de lui. On peut ainsi dissocier le réel de l'imaginaire lorsqu'il s'embarque avec eux sur la piste tournante ou lorsqu'il retourne à sa table.

Pour ce qui est de l'interprétation, le «casting» semble avoir été effectué avec beaucoup de minutie; il n'est pas facile de trouver des acteurs doués de versatilité. Considérant que chaque acteur devait interpréter un ou plusieurs rôles de suite, il faut jouer tout de même d'un certain talent... Exception faite du personnage de Jacques Galarneau, où toute subtilité était absente (faute de metteur en scène ou incapabilité de l'acteur...?), François, sa mère, Arthur et Aldéric étaient interprétés d'une façon remarquablement convaincante. On doit aussi faire appréciation du travail de M. Bastien. Bien que le début fut un peu long, il a su conserver l'essence de l'oeuvre tout en captivant l'intérêt pendant plus de deux heures trente! En laissant assez de liberté aux acteurs et avec l'aide appréciable de Denis Chouinard, Bastien apporte une vision fraiche et vivante du roman.

Il est naturellement préférable d'avoir lu le roman avant de voir la pièce, sinon, les subtilités qui font honneur au livre risque de vous échapper du à l'impossibilité d'adptation de certains effets littéraires.

De plus, l'univers de Galarneau peut vous paraître moins gris, le roman étant moins comique que la pièce. Il était même étonnant de voir certains spectateurs rirent lorsque Galarneau était dans ses périodes quasi-suicidaires!

La perception des problèmes de ce dernier semble avoir été altéré par ce côté de la mise en scéne. Il établi a prévoir qu'entre une interprétation tragique ou comique, le choix théatral se fit pour la farce...

C'est le seul endroit où l'on peut remarquer que la pièce déroge quelque peu le roman, car avec celui-ci si on rit, c'est avec les dents serrées et un rire jaune...

Bref, pour les amateurs de théatre québecois et pour les étudiants, vous aurez surement beaucoup de plaisir à voir cette oeuvre connue sur scène. Pour les autres, par exemple, les strictes puritains et les non-nationalistes, vous apprécierez la pièce pour son côté artistique et théatral! D'ailleurs un peu de foklkore québecois ça ne peut faire de mal si on le prend comme tel, sinon on risque de faire gaffe à la Galarneau,

Salut Galarneau de J. Godbout

Mise en scène de *Jean-Luc Bastien*

Adaptation de *Denis Chouinard*

Quand il est mort le poète

Par Sylvain Massé

En 1960, le poète cubain Armando Valladrès est condamné à trente ans de prison pour avoir dénoncé la tangente anti-démocratique et anti-révolutionnaire prise par Fidel Castro après son accession au pouvoir. Cuba, ce pays pour lequel tant d'hommes étaient morts dans le but de faire triompher un idéal appelé à devenir un modèle pour l'humanité, était maintenant un banal satellite soviétique.

Valladarès n'a toutefois pas été le seul opposant au régime castriste. Selon Amnistie International, il y aurait à présent plus de deux cent prisonniers politiques dont la plupart sont détenus à la prison de sécurité maximale de Combinado del Este à la Havane et quelques autres à celle de Boniato, à Santiago de Cuba, ou encore à «Kilo 7», une prison située à Camaguey dans le centre de l'île(1). Les prisonniers (appelés «plantados» c'est-à-dire les insoumis) refusant de se conformer au plan de réhabilitation dont l'acception les forcerait à désavouer leurs opinions politiques. En échange de leur repentir et, en corollaire, de leur foi au régime, on leur ferait cadeau de la liberté.

Il n'y a bien sûr que fort peu d'espoir pour les gens qui se refusent à accepter les termes de cet ignoble marché. Leur destinée est généralement tracée à l'avance: la folie ou la mort. Pedro Luis Boitel, leader des étudiants révolutionnaires durant l'action castriste et ami personnel de Valladares qui a été lui aussi un des principaux dirigeants de ce mouvement, fit une grve de la faim (ou de la fin?) de cinquante-trois jours. Les authorités pénitentiaires préférèrent le laisser mourir plutôt que de lui accorder ce qu'il demandait, soit le respect fondamental de ses droits en tant que membre de la communauté humaine. Armando Valladares a également refusé de s'alimenter (et plus d'une fois) pour protester contre les conditions de vie prévalant en prison (sous-alimentation, port obligatoire du costume du prisonneir de droit commun, abscence de visites médicales et familiailes, torture morale et physique); lui-même ainsi que quatre de ses compagnons sortirent de cette expérience invalides. Hubert Matos, l'un des anciens compagnons de Fidel Castro à la Sierre Maestra, a été interné pendant vingt ans à la prison de Combinado del Este. Lors d'une entrevue, peu après sa libération en 1980, il affirma:

«Je connais (...) un nombre impressionnant de camarades qui sont devenus de véritables loques humaines. Ils sont maintenant en liberté mais ils ne peuvent même pas en profiter. Ils ont perdu la raison dans les prisons à la suite des traitements qu'on leur a fait subir(2).«

La folie et la mort sont les deux réalités du goulag cubain depuis les débuts du régime castriste. Armando Valladarès a passé vingt-deux années de sa vie à balancer dangereusement entre l'une et l'autre. Dans un livre écrit de sa main et intitulé *Prisonnier de Castro*(3), il fait part de ses conditions de vie à la prison de Boniato où il a été incarcéré jusqu'en 1980.

Quelques passages de ce livre bouleversent définitevement nos conceptions propres de l'horreur (tortures physiques et morales dignes du K.G.B., dissections sur des êtres humains vivants, bien sûr qui nous rappelle les abominables expériences des «médecins» nazis). Armando Valladares a échappé à la mort et apparemment à la folie. Cependant, il est aujourd'hui un homme épuisé par l'abscence de soins médicaux (4), psychologiquement affecté par les années de solitude sans voir une seule fois un membre de sa famille (5), et brisé en raison des mauvais traitements qu'on lui a fait subir lorsqu'il était en prison (6).

Prisonnier de conscience adopté par Amnistie International au milieu des années soixante-dix, Armando Valladares a été libéré il y a près de dix jours grâce à l'initiative personnelle de M. François Mitterand. Cependant, il faut souligner le rôle joué pas d'autres individus qui, par leur travail inlassable, ont rendu possible cette action officielle.

Toutefois il reste encore des centaines de «plantados» qui croupissent dans les prisons cubaines, victimes innocentes soumises aux traitements les plus abjects, et ce malgré toutes les promesses de Castro de les libérer. Mais l'exemple cubain ne nous permet pas de fermer les yeux sur les violations des droits humains ayant cours dans d'autres pays du monde. Bien au contraire. Il nous faut retourner et contempler les visages ravagés de nos frères et obliger nos yeux à voir.

(1). Amnistie International, Rapport annuel 1981, page 159.
2. Golendorf, Pierre, «Le goulag cubain«, in Paris Match. numéro 1608, 21 mars 1980, page 10.
3. Le livre n'est disponible qu'en France aux Editions Grasst. Cependant,il est possible de le commander par l'intermédiaire de la librairie Hachette, distributeur officiel au Canada des Editions Grasset.
4.5. «Armando Valladares Pérez est à l'hôpital de la prison Cimbinado del Este depuis qu'il y a été transféré en avril 1980 d'un centre de soins orthopédiques. Il serait resté plusieurs mois sans traitements médical, sans possibilité d'exercice à l'extérieur et sans recevoir de visite«.
Source: Amnistie International, Rapport annuel 1981, page 161.
6. «Dans une lettre clandestinement sortie de la prison, il écrivait que le 7 février 1981 il avait été passé à tabac par un gardien de la prison et avait perdu connaissance. On lui aurait également brûlé la peau de la nuque avec une lampe.
Source: Amnisite International, Rapport annuel 1981, page 161.

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Resurrection de Fantasia Version 82

par Lucie Germain

Oyez! Oyez! Près de quarante ans après sa première sortie, *Fantasia* —celle de Walt Disney, bien entendu — renaît à l'écran, dans toute sa beauté et avec d'habiles retouches à la fois musicales et visuelles... entre temps, la technologie s'est bien améliorée...

Avant d'aller plus loin, j'aimerais souligner que notre ami à tous, le Petit Robert connaît lui, la fantaisie en tant «qu'oeuvre d'imagination, dans laquellle la création artistique n'est généralement pas soumise à des règles formelles« et aussi comme «imagination créatrice, faculté de créer librement, sans contrainte« (p. 683). Eh bien voilà: avec Disney, on a l'une et l'autre ! Parce qu'il faut reconnaître que le hasard à lui seul n'aurait jamais pu créer un aussi heureux mariage entre le cinéma d'animation et les chefs-d'oeuvre de la musique classique: la «pierre d'angle» de cette association n'est nulle autre que le fameux génie disneyen.

Fantasia nous propose de vivre cette musique en y associant effectivement diverses images et sensations, elles-mêmes nées et continuellement générées par l'interaction spectateur-film. Disney semble alors nous envahir du son de belles musiques afin de réfléchir sur l'écran une partie de notre monde intérieur; celui-ci est intimement lié au rythme musical et le tout finit par nous entraîner sinon dans le film lui-même, du moins au «septième ciel».

Ce qui revient presque à la même chose: pouvoir frémir avec le trémolo, retenir son souffle avec le crescendo puis le relâcher avec la finale! Ouf!

La première oeuvre ainsi présentée est la toccate et fugue en ré mineur de Jean-Sébastien Bach; c'est un Disney déchaîné qui nous fait littéralement voyager dans cette oeuvre via des fusées multicolores qui se croisent dans un ciel où se découpe la silhouette du chef d'orchestre Leopold Kowski et de quelques instrumentalistes — violons, cuivres, harpe... Peu à peu, alors que l'orchestre entraîne la fugue, les silhouettes s'estompent afin de laisser libre cours aux jeux chromatiques qui nous semblent venir de la musique elle-même! Ce développement très entraînant représente donc la symbiose graduelle qui lie la musique et son auditeur attentif qui en vient à se confondre plus ou moins avec la musique, à adopter son rythme.

Les autres pièces de *Fantasia* m'ont touchées différemment: elles étaient vraiment la trame des bandes dessinées! On a vu, par exemple, une fête champêtre avec Bacchus (le Dieu du Vin), les centaures et compagnie, soudainement interrompue par Zeus, agacé semblait-il par ce manque de sérieux et de calme créant un orage et lançant des éclairs aux pieds — si ce n'est aux fesses — de Bacchus...

Puis, comme le dit l'histoire, après la pluie le beau temps, et avec lui un superbe arc-en-ciel, le tout sur la *Symphonie Pastorale* de Beethoven. Quel spectacle!

Quelle que soit la pièce présentée, Disney la fait vivre pour nous le temps d'une histoire et chaquefois j'aurais aimé la voir continuer, l'étirer, la faire durer «encore un tout petit peu»... pire qu'une enfant.

Enfin, si vous aimez, comme moi, les rares films qui réussissent, de nos jours, à faire applaudir son auditoire, profitez de *Fantasia*.

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DAILY SPORTS

Red socs under pressure

by Takane Chloé Aizeki

It looks as if the much awaited QUAA bout between the McGill Redmen and the Concordia Stingers will be played at Molson Stadium this Sunday. The number one Redmen beat the other top team in the race of the QUAA goals scored, 30—28. The Reds scored a total of ten over the weekend against Bishops' and Sherbrooke, as Concordia was only able to come up with five of the seven goals needed to tie McGill, against Bishops' on Sunday. In the case of a tie, the location would have been determined by coin toss.

On Friday, McGill's ability as a championship team was challenged as Bishops' led the game 3—1. This disgraceful score was exactly what the Redmen needed to fire themselves up. They came up from behind to show the Gaiters their rightful place, knocking them over 5—3.

The Redmen bombarded the last place Sherbrooke Vert et Or 5—0, on Saturday. The Reds had no problem breaking through the shabby Sherbrooke defense, and the game was comprised of near hits at the Sherbrooke net. The score could've been much higher, as the lucky Verts saw McGill miss easy shots.

Douglas Cave and Marc Noë were the top two scorers of the week-end with two goals each. Chris Barrow, Scott Greene, Guy Joseph, Mike Kondro, John Kwamya, and Dickens St. Vil added a point each to the cause. St. Vil is the top scorer in the QUAA with ten goals.

"The games played over the week-end were not vintage McGill. They were poorly played, with not much intensity," complained McGill coach Gord Gow. "We will have to play a lot better than this against Concordia."

This one play-off for the QUAA crown will finally settle things for McGill and Concordia. The two teams have tied all three regular season games that they've played against each other — 3—3, 0—0, 1—1. Both teams are undefeated in QUAA play. It will be avery close game — a break from either team will determine the outcome of the match. The home advantage will hopefully give McGill a little push, as the Stingers are accustomed to natural turf.

The Redmen meet the Plattsburgh Cardinals tonight at 7:00, and the UQTR Patriotes at 8:00 on Friday, both at Molson. The two games will not count toward the QUAA, but they are great opportunities to see the Reds play before the finals. The Cardinals beat the Reds 2—1 in exhibition play earlier in the season, and it should be a fantastic match to watch as the Redmen will seek revenge against the aggressive American squad.

We hope to see you at Molson Stadium at 1:00 on Sunday, to cheer on the McGill kickers to another championship. May the better team win!

Is this your image of McGill's football team? If so, turn to p. 16 . . .

Hockey team iced by Stingers

by Pat Shannon

The simple explanation for Concordia's domination of our ice hockey team in recent years has been the inability of good junior players to get admitted to this school. Possibly half of the current Concordia roster consists of would be McGill students. Nothing is wrong with our facilities, coaching or motivation. But Concordia has more talent.

This is changing. Larry Rush has taken Mike Farmer's position as recruiter.The success of his work and the future of the programme are one. Rush has the difficult job of selling the team to 18 and 19 year olds offered scholarships and contracts elsewhere. What can he offer in return? He can tell them that McGill is a springboard to a good career or that Montreal is the Paris of North America. But if he brings in a recruit, there are still no crowds.

This weekend, McGill lost two close ones to Chicoutimi and Concordia. Hardly anyone showed up. I wondered if the team exists for the players themselves or for their alumni. It doesn't exist for the campus at large.

Saturday, the Redmen lost to the Chicoutimi Inuks(6—5).They could have won. The Inuks opened scoring ten minutes into the game with a breakaway goal on Danny Gubiani. By the end of the first, they had scored four points, largely on breakaways. The Redmen replied with a single power-play goal, when, with nine minutes left captain Gilles Hudon slipped the puck to Brad Field in the slot. "O'Malley" made no mistake.

The team looked a little deflated to begin the second. Gubiani, usually a superlative goalie, was replaced by newcomer Darren Turner for the rest of the game. Chicoutimi still scored quickly on a power play, then again at mid-period on a point shot. Yves Beaucage gave the team a ray of hope when he banged one in at period's end on a Redmen power play.

The third was all McGill, but the Inuks sat on their lead for the win. Beaucage scored his second of the game from a beautiful feed by George Burnett at mid—period (Burnett had a goal and three assists overall), and chances were many until the 3 minute mark. Here Burnett won a draw and fired home the Redmen's fourth. With a minute remaining Doug Harrison got our fifth. Coach Tyler pulled out Turner for a sixth attacker but the potential tying goal was lost as Hudon, with an open shot, broke his stick.

Sunday, at Concordia, the Redmen were more consistent, while losing 5—3. The games first star was doubtless Turner, who time and again stopped the Stingers cold. Overall we were outshot 40—29.

The story of the first was that while the Stingers opened the scoring at the ten minute mark, the Redmen failed to score on a 5 on 3 situation at period's end

With the teams playing three attackers each after a rash of penalties to open the second, sophomore defenseman Paul Barber took a pass from Burnett up the left hand side and sweeping across the net on his backhand, beat a surprised Con U netminder low. Barber's goal was quickly followed by a rush and goal from the Stingers and a five minute kneeing major to the Concordia captain. The Redmen, again enjoying a 5 on 3 advantage, let it slip.

The third saw the Stingers score immediately off a scramble with the Redmen failing to clear the crease. With five minutes lapsed we got one back, field knocking in a Burnett rebound. The Stingers went up 4—2 at mid-period with a goal off a faceoff in our end. With five minutes to go, while killing a penalty, Doug Harrison dropped a nice pass to Fraser Gamble. Fraser found the near side.

The momentum was short-lived, unfortunately. With three minutes to go, the Stingers sealed the game.

The Redmen play Friday night at 7:30 against Ottawa.

Fencers foil opposition

by Jennifer Cameron

We are students from a variety of disciplines — from english to engineering and everything in between — but we are all bonded together by the desire to poke. We are constantly prodded onwards and upwards to physical condition and mental stability by the Yumping master of sport. Biweekly we meet to take out our frustrations over physics assignments and English papers in a harmless yet satisfying manner. We are the McGill Fencing Club. Not only do we have fun -we win at the sport.

Saturday, October 23 marked the beginning of the 1982—83 University Fencing season. Teams from 5 universities gathered at the Salle d'Armes of the Université de Montréal to compete in the 3 weapon categories.

University teams travelled from McGill, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), U. de M., Laval, and Ottawa to compete in the foil, épée and sabre categories.

The foil — a light flexible weapon — is used by both men and women in competition while the épée (the modern version of the duelling sword) and the sabre (the modern version of the calvary slashing sword) are usually used by men only.

Saturday's Sabre competition marked a first, however, as both men and women took part in a single competition for the Sabre title. Four teams participated, with the McGill team of Mike Carey, Duncan Day and James Turner capturing the title from the 3 teams from U. de M. (one female, one male and one mixed team.)

In the épée competition, only teams from McGill and U. de M. participated. The McGill team of Phillip Chibante, Ron Dewar and Oliver Baltuch won easily. In a separate individual competition, McGill fencers also did well — André Ivanov, Eugene Constatin, Oliver Baltuch and Ron Dewar took the first four places and Phillip Chabante came in seventh.

Six teams competed in the Women's Foil category two each from McGill and U. de M. and one each from Ottawa and UQAM. The McGill 'A' team of Suzanne Gagnon, Genevieve Tangauy and Jennifer Cameron placed fourth; the 'B' team of Sabrë Anderson, Wendy Van Dyke and Mary Shields placed sixth.

In the men's Foil competition, 8 teams participated — two each from Laval, McGill and UQAM, and one each from Ottawa and U. de M.

The McGill 'A' team of André Ivanov, Eugene Constatin, and Don Cheslock placed second while the 'B' team of Owen Prousse, Carl Knutson and Arthur Sullivan placed sixth.

Our next competition in the University Fencing season will be held here at McGill in the Currie Gymnasium at the end of November.

DAILY SPORTS

Football.

Redmen rally to beat Gaiters

by Glen Cunningham

Quarterback Dean Gibson's superlative second half performance rallied the McGill Redmen to 29-23 come-from-behind victory over Bishop's Gaiters in what unfolded into a thrill at McGill's Molson Stadium on Friday night.

Gibson in employing a large measure of both 'smarts and guts' threw for 150 yds and carried for 45 more in engineering several key drives to provide the margin of victory.

Gibson's performance offset a scintillating effort by Gaiter running back Chris Skinner who rushed for 136 yds on 11 carries and chalked up three T.D.s.

The Redmen threatened to swamp the Gaiters with an early explosion. Starting Q.B., Jim Joachim hit Joe Eveleigh with a big gainer to set up a Greg Ashley field goal. On the next sequence Joachim teamed up with Glenn Miller for a spectacular 36 yd T.D. Ashleyś P.A.T. and K.O. single put McGill in front 11-0 at the end of one.

The Gaiters came out snarling in the second after both teams had gone into two downs and a punt offense. Francois Jovinś interception averted one Gaiter threat but Chris Skinner highlighted his virtuso performance with a 62 yd T.D. romp ripping through four would be tacklers en route.

Following an Ashley single Tom Schreider intercepted for Bishopś to thwart a drive.The Gaiters were snapping again as Q.B. Tony Amaro hit on a series of passes to set up an 8 yd blast by Skinner as Bishopś took a 14-12 lead into the dressing room.

The Gaiters came out strong in the third. Skinnerś 30 yd reception set up a Kevin Phelp F.G. Bishopś 17 McGill 12. Enter Dean Gibson. A 20 yd ramble a series of completions, with Eveleigh the key man, had McGill knocking on the door.The Gaiters held, but on the next series, a Remy Kawkabani blitz forced a Vince Colizza pick-off at the 12. Ashleyś 18 yd three pointer narrowed it to 17-15 as the quarter ended.

Gibson went back to work. He hit Sanham for 20 and Druckman for 15 to set up his own score for in close on a third and goal as McGill surged in front with 11 minutes to go.

Chris "you miss" Skinner dazzled again with a 30 yd end run as the Gaiters recaptured the lead 23-22. Then followed the "turning point" as Gaiter coach Bruce Coulter was to say later Gibson found a streaking Mike Sanham at mid field Sanham took it the distance breaking three tackles en route to put the Redmen up for keeps 29-23.

Along with Gibson's dramatics, the Redmen offense scintillated with a fine receiving corps led by the sure handed Sanham and an overpowering offensive line led once again by Steve Gedney and Rob Karas. Defensively, McGill received an awesome performance by Marc Lemery who in one stretch of 5 minutes was a one man gang with a tipped ball, a sack, two open-field tackles and a bat-down. Remy Kawkabani again his usual tower of power stood out with tremendous blitzing and intimidating hitting. Todd Robinson also had a superb outing with several hurries as he forced the play all night allowing his mates to fatten their stats.

Saturday afternoon 1 o'clock at Concordia McGill tackles McArthur and co. A game not to be missed.

ARTS AND SCIENCE
Undergraduate Students

"Verification Period"
October 25 thru 29

come to
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Last Day to withdraw from "A" courses is Nov. 1/82

Dr. Ronald F. Borshan and Dr. Brian Kizner, dental surgeons, are pleased to announce the opening of their office for the practice of general dentistry at

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Friday, October 29, 12 noon - 2:00 p.m.
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Economics Students Association

DEBATE

between
Prof. Claude Forget & Daniel Latouche
on
Public Sector Wage Policies in Québec
TODAY 12 noon Union 310

The Food Economy of Central America and the Caribbean

"Towards Self-reliance in Food: The Granada Revolution"

Speaker: Mr. Ian Jacobs, Granadian Deputy Ambassador to the U.N. & O.A.S.
Thursday, October 28, 12 noon

Centre for Developing Area Studies,
Macdonald-Harrington Building, Room C103E

Letters

Clarification is confusion

To The Daily

In the editorial "Clarifying The Daily coverage on the Mid-East"(Oct. 22), Michel Adrien-Sheppard states that *The Daily* has come under fire for a biased approach to Middle-East issues. And further, such accusations would be shown to be wrong with a rapid glance through the pages of the last two months.

Come now, Mr. Sheppard! Objectivity concerns not only the content of articles, but also from the point of view which they are presented. This year, *The Daily* has printed about 8 articles, 4 interviews, 2 Hyde Park columns and 6 editorials concerning the Middle-East. Only one editorial, "Protection of the State"(Sept. 8), was written in support of Israel. The other editorials and Hyde Park columns were anti-Israel, often virulently so.

If anything, at least the articles should be objective; however, all but one were written from a viewpoint of Palestinian empathy, rather than from that of objective observation. And what about the 'Special Palestine' issue (Sept. 21)? The name speaks for itself.

It is not surprising, Mr. Sheppard, that it is you who comes out to defend *The Daily* — you were the most prolific contributor of anti-Israel articles. What is surprising is that you claim to be unbiased. Mr. Sheppard, reread your own editorial! Or look at the interview published on October 19: All quotes of the interviewee are "strictement ses opinions personelles"; nevertheless, in the name of *The Daily*, "Je vous souhaite bonne chance... dans vos activités politiques."

Also surprising is the mentioning of Grandmother's (vicarious?) death in the German camps. Is this to imply, Mr. Sheppard, that your views cannot be anti-Jewish? And just after castigating Begin and Sharon for "their demagogic use of the Nazi-perpetrated annihilation of European Jewry"!

I can't stop you, Mr. Sheppard, nor any of your *Daily* comrades, from printing biased articles. But please, call a spade a spade.

Samuel Stochinsky

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Letters

Daily unreliable

To The Daily,

Since I came to McGill last year I have been reading *The Daily* more or less regularly, and as the issues continue, the subject of content and style become clearer in my mind. Within my concept are many characteristics of the paper, some commendable while others are condemnable (beside the characteristically *Daily* policy of having untold numbers of spelling errors.)

I believe a major mistake of the paper is the all-too-often attempt to match professional newspapers, thereby showing its unwillingness to accept the fact that it is a paper written for a particular branch of society: those young and tenacious who strive high and who will one day become the professionals in many fields.

Why would McGill students be interested in reading an article about the current situation in the Middle East (an article which is probably biased, according to the many letters I have seen addressed to *The Daily* about this problem), when they can go and read an article written by the New York Times correspondant in the Middle East who has first-hand knowledge of the facts? Obviously the most reliable source is the second.

I think any kind of international, non-McGill oriented political reportings should be abolished from *The Daily* as they serve no purpose to the student community and take up valuable space in the paper (as well as valuable time and effort from the staff who wrote the article.)

The McGill student newspaper should not write about topics irrelevant to its function, but should reflect what it belongs to, a 20,000 member cosmopolitan society of its own. This society of predominantly young, motivated, competitive and aspiring individuals is unique to universities, and *The Daily* should communicate to us as well as outsiders the atmosphere of the university.

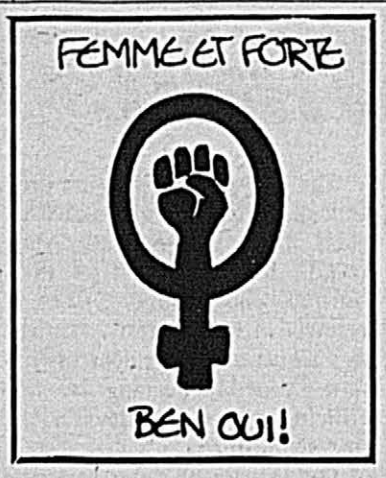
The main interests and life of McGill students probably revolve around studies/grades, meeting and learning of new and different people, and finally release of tensions in such forms as jobs, or many activities including sports, music, student government, *The Daily*, etc.

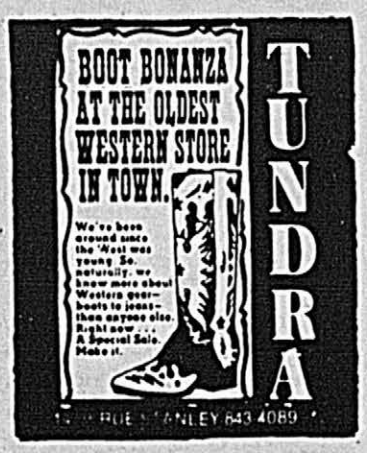
The university population of 18,000 students as well as professors and staff is bursting with talent, imagination, and fresh ideas. I think it would be much more worth while and satisfactory to all of us if the student newspaper could help emphasize and reveal the work of our rising classmates and professors. Campus events and changes should be brought more to our attention. Cultural events, discovery of student talent in any form and research of professors should be given more light. More articles on the newly-instated escort service, reports on student strikes and demonstrations, as well as the report on Professor Melzack in the October 20 issue, are very useful and interesting.

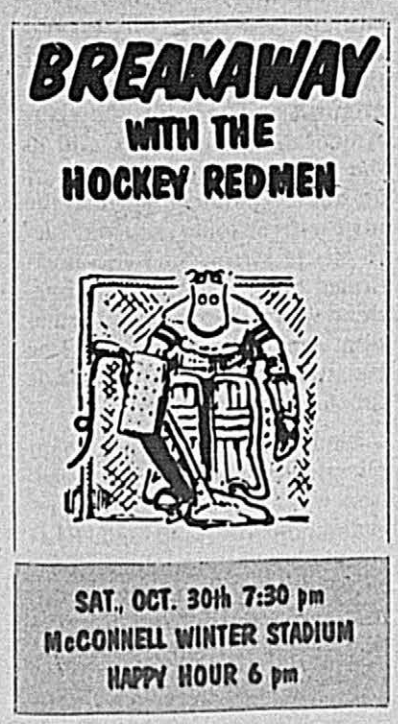
McGill's student paper should show what goes on within our campus and in comparision to other campuses, not news of the plight of far-off peoples when for one we can find more exact and complete coverage elsewhere and also we can't do anything for them, at least now.

We're only students.

Katherine Osler
U2 Modern Languages







Palestinians must reappraise

By Michel-Adrien Sheppard and Abbas Mohaghegh

500 participants in the 15th annual conference of the Arab-American University Graduates Association (AAUG), held this weekend in Montréal agreed on the need for a critical reappraisal of Arab and Palestinian politics in light of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon this summer.

The annual gathering of prominent professionals, intellectuals and academics of Arab origin, held for the first time outside the United States, received a lot of press coverage as a result of a large demonstration Saturday evening by the Hillel Centre and the Jewish Action Committee.

The pro-Israeli protesters opposed the attendance of Québec minister Jacques-Yvan Morin and Federal Cabinet member Pierre de Bané at the convention, to which three PLO officials, including Chairman Arafat's brother, were invited.

A recurring theme in many speeches at the conference was Soviet and Arab passivity during the war, and the fact that the only protests against Tzahal's (Israeli Defense Force) military operations came from Israeli peace activists. The challenge to the Arab world and the Palestinians, according to many speakers, can no longer be met by conventional military strategy or any rhetorical lip-service to inter-Arab solidarity. These elements are now discredited by Israeli military superiority and the lack of Arab aid to Palestinian and Lebanese combattants.

On that note, Rashid Khalidi of the American University of Beirut explained Soviet inaction as the result of a "cynical, yet pragmatic calculation that its vital interests could not have been served by any form of intervention. . . and that not a damn thing could be done". Khalidi attributed the decline of Soviet influence in the area since the early 70's to the transformation of "the Mediterranean into an American lake because of the progressive submission of Arab regimes to the Pax Americana".

On a different subject, Elia Zureik of the Queen's University Sociology Department outlined a number of "survival strategies" to counter what he called a "system of internal colonialism . . . that has reduced the Palestinians (in Israel and in the occupied territories) to a status of servitude." He stressed the need to "get away from grandiose dreams and to concentrate on civil disobedience actions against military rule, the building up of viable institutions, and the establishment of links with dissatisfied progressive Jews inside Israel," referring to the growing pacifist movement. Zureik also called into question the viability of conventional military confrontation, adding that "the paraphernalia of military hardware has had as its main objective the oppression of their (the Arab regimes') own people".

Perhaps one of the most well-received speeches was that of Daniel Amit, professor at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, and a leader of the Israeli peace opposition. Amit, a member of the Committee Against the War in Lebanon, composed of socialists, pacifists of the Sheli party, segments of the feminist movement, members of Peace Now, and academics, described its orientation as being in "solidarity with the struggle against the denial of Palestinian political rights" and for mutual recognition between Israel and the PLO leading to a two-State solution. He said this solution was "compatible with resolutions of the Palestine National Council and a realistic project whose details can be the object of negotiations."

Amit explained that the committee rejects the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza and had avoided the politically divisive debate on Zionism, in order to concentrate on issues and action that Zionists, non-Zionists and Arab-Israelis could agree upon. Noting favourable Palestinian response, he added that cooperation between Jews and Arabs was "without strings attached and without any questions about who's a Zionist and who's not."

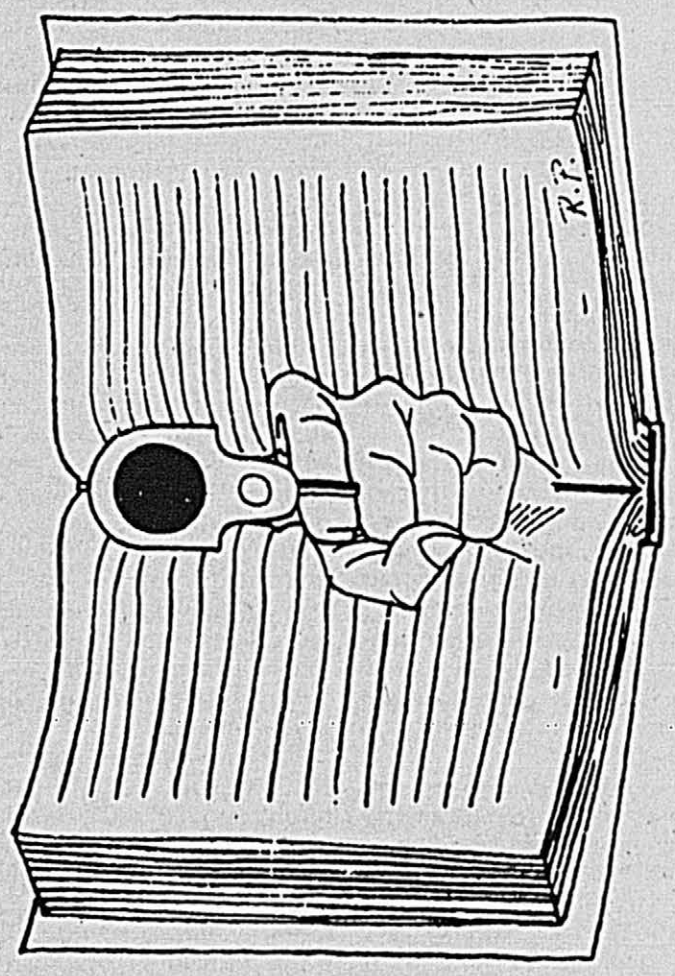
Amit objected strongly to some emotional rhetoric at the conference calling Israeli society the "refuse of civilisation," commenting that "(T)his rhetoric is one of isolation and defeat; anti-Zionism is presently inhibitive," because it risks alienating possible allies willing to work for a mutually agreeable two-state solution.

Amit received a standing ovation.

Another important speech was given by Edward Said, a well-known Palestinian-American writer and professor at Columbia University. Said commented that now is the time to replace sterile sloganeering with concrete information about the "Palestinian alternative" to the "ideological saturation of images and clichés" that all Palestinians want to create a second Holocaust.

He said the savagery of the "gladiatorial spectacle" in Lebanon had frayed the consensus in favour of Israeli arguments in the U.S. He noted this manifested itself in the anguish of major Jewish-American organisations and in the unprecedented number of ad-hoc committees against the invasion, echoing anti-war activities in Israel. Said also mentioned that "for the first time, there was a search for information about the other side (the Palestinians), the hidden side for American society."

Undoubtedly, the major implication of the AAUG convention was the openly critical re-evaluation of Arab and PLO strategies, which, along with the contributions of Daniel Amit, has perhaps laid the foundations for a fruitful Palestinian-Israeli dialogue.



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Union B01 10 am - 9 pm. Info: 392-8902

Classified

Ads may be placed through the Daily Ad office, Room B17, Student Union Building, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. We must have your ad by 11:30 a.m. in order for it to appear the next day.
McGill students: $2.00 per day. For 3 days, $1.75 per day; more than 3 days, $1.50 per day.
McGill Faculty and staff: $3.00 per day.
All others: $3.50 per day.
The Daily reserves the right not to print a classified ad.

341 - APTS., ROOMS, HOUSING

Hutchison & Sherbrooke: Clean, modern, furnished 1-1/2 apartment for rent. Available November 1. Very close to campus. Phone 286-0800.

Apartments to rent. 1575 Summerhill, five minute walk to school. Short term lease. Two bedrooms, $370 per month. Water Tax included. 935-7274.

Apt. for Rent. 3-1/2, bright, balcony, bay windows. 5231 Park Ave. Phone 274-6219 (eve. & morn.) 392-4637. 392-4483 (day) ask for Victoria or leave a message.

Roommate wanted to share large 6-1/2 on Hutchison. 15 minutes walking distance from McGill. Call evenings after 9:00. 271-9116.

Sublet large heated 4-1/2 for Nov. 1 near campus. Bedroom, den, kitchen, livingroom, entrance hall. Peel Manor 3660 Peel No.15. 845-7432. Janitor No. 1.

Simpson 3470: Roommate wanted to sublet sunny, luxurious 4-1/2 from Nov. w/ law student. Fully furn., sauna, pool, depanneur. Close to campus. Park nearby. $292/mo. 933-7076.

352 - HELP WANTED

Amateur Entertainment sought for Downtown Restaurant-Bar. Cash prize to best performance. If interested in participating, call 274-9417, 1-5 p.m. or 933-7985.

Research assistant needed about 8-10 hours a week. Must be able to type and have access to a typewriter. For more information call Richard 844-4690.

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361 - ARTICLES FOR SALE

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Moving Sale Typewriter - $15, chest of drawers - $10, bed - $50, sofa - $10. Household items. Reasonable offer accepted. Open house. 843-4619, 1000 Dr. Penfield Av. Apt.307.

Guitar for sale '78 Les Paul with Pro case, $700 or best offer 286-1387.

2 Peavey Bass bottom speakers. Two 15" woofers, two 12" woofers in each cabinet. 200 w.p.c. $400 firm. Great for band or Mobile Discotheque. Phone Nick 482-9845.

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Wollensak Tape Recorder (T1515-4) Reel-to-Reel (tubes), very good condition $90.00. Garrard Turntable AT6, almost new $60.00. T.V. RCA B/W, excellent condition $90. 288-2894. (evenings)

Super Rummage Sale, Saturday, Oct. 30, 10 am - 1:30 pm. Westmount Park Church, 4695 de Maisonneuve West (corner Lansdowne). Clothing, footwear, Books, Kitchenware, etc.

372 - LOST & FOUND

Lost: One tan canvas hunting jacket at the October Pub in the ballroom last Friday night. Contents of the pockets are very important. Chris 695-9140.

Brendan Laurie Weston: I found your wallet/billfold with all you ID & stuff. Call me at: 481-3102 & ask for Liane.

Lost: Ladies Brown Seiko watch (around Strathcona Anatomy Bldg). If found, PLEASE call Karen 937-2080. Reward offered. Thank you.

Lost Keyholder with silvery coin. On one side a face and engraving Pascual Paoli. Wanted for sentimental reasons. Please phone 845-5977; 392-4257.

374 - PERSONAL

Louise H., thank you for bringing the joy of toast into my life. Stay tuned next week for more Joy of Toast. Chris.

DETOUR
Oct. 28

Halloween Bash at Regines - Hyatt Regency Oct. 31st 9 pm. All McGill students invited, admission $2. Prizes for best costumes include weekend for two, drinks 1/2 price.

383 - LESSONS OFFERED

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385 - NOTICES

Attention Students. Why go to the Hyatt Regency? Have Continental breakfast (1 egg, toast, coffee, home fries) $1.00 at Johnny's Hide Away, 481 Sherbrooke W., next to the Hotel Sherbourg.

Life, is it falling apart around you? For living problems, try Emotions Anonymous, every Wednesday, 3484 Peel St., 3rd floor, 8:00 p.m.

Il parait que 25% des étudiant(e)s de McGill sont francophones. Mais où êtes-vous donc? Participez à mon étude. Appelez Jeannette; 392-5823 ou 692-1297 (soir).

Women 20-35 needed for study of female sexuality. Must be married, co-habiting, or celibate. Leave name, phone for Susan at 879-8023, 879-5999.

POETRY WORKSHOP: First meeting Nov. 2nd, 8:00 p.m., Arts 230. Weekly feedback on your poetry; conversation, criticism. All welcome.

387 - VOLUNTEERS

The Yellow Door needs Volunteers to do visiting and accompaniment (to appointments) for elderly people in the McGill and downtown area. If interested, please call 392-6742.

Volunteers needed to work for the information centre, McGill Study Group for Peace and Disarmament, one afternoon weekly or on alternate weeks. Phone 392-8827.

391 - GARAGES FOR RENT

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Today

Students' Society Election
Regular polls today - VOTE!
English Graduate Students
All grad students in English. Urgent meeting 4:15. Thomson House.
McGill Choral Society
Rehearsal at 8 pm in C304, Strathcona Music Bldg. For more info: Suzanne, 392-4367.
McGill Film Society
War of the Worlds, directed by Byron Haskin. L132 tonight. $1.50.
McGill Investment Association
General meeting, Union 302.
International Students' Association
Sign up in Union B15 for guided tours of Montréal and a lasagna dinner (both free). limited space.
Women's Union Election
Voting members are urged to vote for member of the coordinating committee.
McGill Camera Club
To all members signed up for courses - some of these dates differ from those originally scheduled. Come to the office to check.
NDP MCGill
Meeting at 4:30 in Union 302.
McGill Ski Team
Meeting at 5:00 in Union B01.
El Salvador Committee
Letter writing session about recent "disappearance" of six opposition leaders and the situation of refugees in Honduras. 5:00, Union 406.
The Hillel Star
Meeting at 7:00 pm to discuss stories for Nov. 3 and 17 issues. Seminars on production, newswriting, and advertising. At Hillel House, 3460 Stanley.
Economics Students' Association
A debate between Prof. Claude Forgèt of the Dept. of Economics and Prof. Daniel Latouche of the French Canadian Studies Program. *Public Sector Wage Policies in Quebec*. Noon, Union 310.
Term Paper Research Workshop
For *humanities* and *social science* subjects. 5 - 6 p.m. Starts at the Undergraduate Library information desk — main floor. For info, 392-4288.
Players' Theatre
Presents *Bus Stop* by William Inge. Union, third floor. $3.00, students.
The Environmental Society
Meeting tonight in Union 415 at 7:00.
Concordia Theatre
Presents Anton Chekhov's *Uncle Vanya*. $2, students and senior citizens; $4, public. 8 pm. D.B. Clarke Theatre, 1455 de Maisonneuve W.
Bernadette Devlin-McAliskey
Will speak on *Ireland After The Hunger Strike* L132, 1:30. $1.50 students, $2.50 non-students.
Ctr. for Developing Area Studies
Towards Self-reliance in Food: The Grenada Revolution Speaker: Mr Ian Jacobs, Grenadian Deputy, Ambassador to UN and OAS. C103E, Macdonald-Harrington Bldg.
Evening Recital
Thomas Davidson, piano, Pierre Chouinard, violin, and Tina Williams, cello, play chamber music by Haydn, Barber, and Brahms. 8 pm Recital Hall, 555 Sherbrooke St. W.
Concordia University
Presents Dr. Jim Gilmore, Research Director of the Science Council of Canada, on *Canadian Politics of Science and Technology*, 11:45, Hall Bldg, 1455 de Maisonneuve. H761-2-3.

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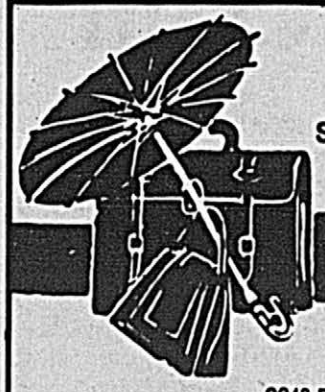

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